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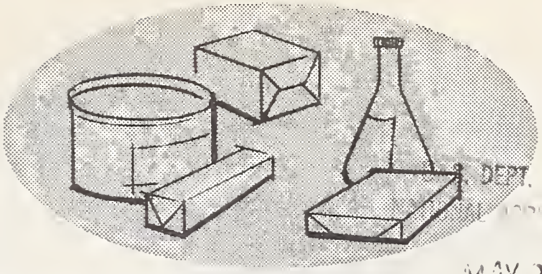

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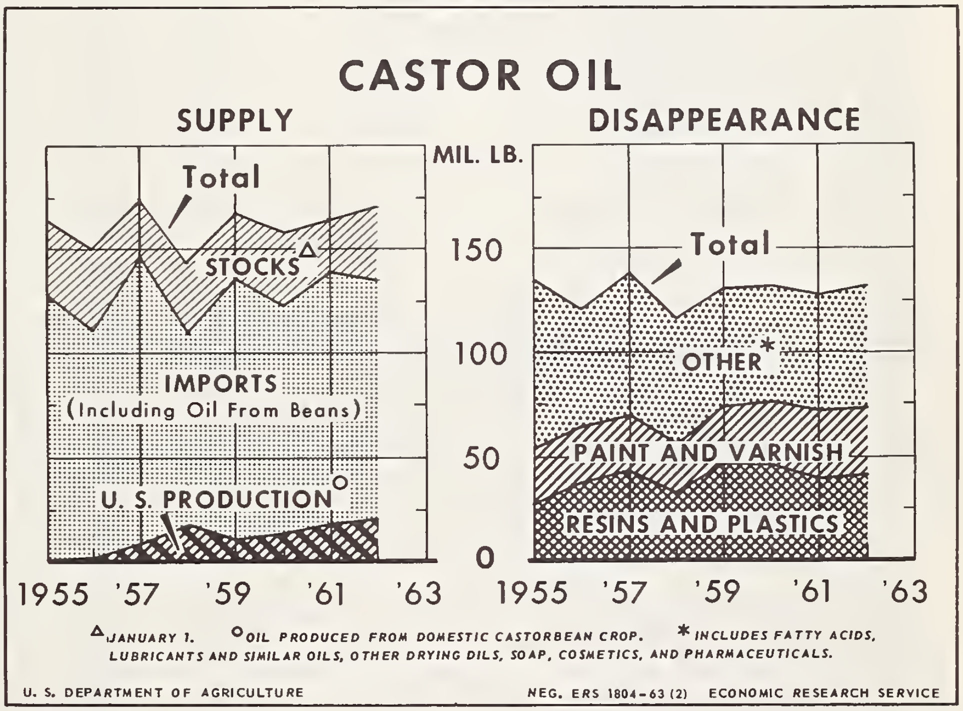
FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-217 For Release April 3, P. M. MARCH 1963

U. S. supplies of castor oil are provided chiefly through imports from Brazil and India. U. S. production of castor oil has increased slowly to an estimated 16 million pounds in 1962 but this is still only 12 percent of total annual requirements.

Domestic disappearance of castor oil has remained relatively stable since the mid-1950's, averaging about 130 million pounds annually. Paints, varnishes, resins, and plastics account for roughly three-fifths of total disappearance.

The outlook for castorbean production in the United States is favorable for a continuation of its slow rate of growth. Increased efficiencies in production are helping to improve the U. S. competitive position with foreign sources. (See page 33).



△ JANUARY 1. ○ OIL PRODUCED FROM DOMESTIC CASTORBEAN CROP. * INCLUDES FATTY ACIDS, LUBRICANTS AND SIMILAR OILS, OTHER DRYING OILS, SOAP, COSMETICS, AND PHARMACEUTICALS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1804-63 (2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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Food Fat Consumption in 1962 (Page 27)

Published Five Times a Year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	February		1962	1963	
	1961	1962	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	61.1	61.1	59.0	58.8	58.8
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	60.5	60.5	58.0	58.0	57.9
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	71.3	71.8	68.8	68.8	68.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	17.5	16.9	16.0	15.9	15.3
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	19.3	18.5	18.5	18.5
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	12.3	10.2	11.7	11.7	11.2
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	13.6	11.8	12.2	12.7	12.1
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	19.2	17.2	16.0	16.0	16.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	16.9	16.9	16.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	16.0	18.8	14.8	14.0	14.5
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	19.7	23.1	18.2	17.4	17.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	12.3	12.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	12.1	12.4	9.9	9.9	10.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	12.3	12.4	9.6	9.6	9.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.5	14.3	12.0	12.2	12.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.8	15.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Degras, Common, barrels New York 3/	12.0	11.0	---	---	---
Degras, Neutral, barrels, New York 3/	13.0	8/21.0	8/21.0	8/21.0	8/21.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	15.2	12.0	8.0	8.0	9.9
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	12.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.2
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.7	9.3	7.4	9.4	9.6
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	16.4	14.4	14.7	14.3	14.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	16.1	13.1	14.0	14.0	14.2
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.0	15.2	12.7	12.7	12.7
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.1	16.3	13.8	13.8	13.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.6	18.8	---	---	---
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	25.7	27.0	23.8	23.8	23.8
Margarine, yellow quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.0	27.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	25.0	25.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.4	5.4	4.0	4.0	4.8
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.0	10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	15.2	16.0	20.0	20.9	24.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	13.8	14.0	18.0	19.0	22.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	16.5	16.2	16.7	16.5	16.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.2	32.0	44.0	48.0	54.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	14.2	14.5	13.5	13.8	14.0
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	12.2	11.0	12.0	12.6	12.6
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	14.2	19.2	13.6	12.8	12.6
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York 6/	17.1	22.1	16.6	15.8	15.6
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.1	14.8	13.5	13.5	13.5
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	16.0	19.2	18.0	18.0	18.0
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	18.0	21.2	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	20.8	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	12.2	10.2	8.6	8.9	9.2
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.5	12.5	10.8	11.2	11.4
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	14.2	12.0	10.3	10.7	11.1
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.8	16.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	16.8	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	11.0	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.3
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	6.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.3
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	30.9	33.6	41.5	42.4	42.2
Tung oil, tanks, New York	28.9	31.4	39.5	40.4	40.2
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	28.7	31.2	38.4	39.4	39.2
Retail prices 7/					
Butter	76.6	76.1	75.0	75.0	74.9
Margarine	27.4	28.9	27.7	27.7	27.5
Lard	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.0
Shortening	28.4	30.2	28.6	28.6	28.7
Salad Dressing	36.0	38.4	38.1	38.0	38.0
Peanut Butter	55.7	56.7	57.7	57.5	57.7

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1963. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ Beginning February 1960, quoted as 400 pound drums. 4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil. 5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1963. 6/ Prior to August 1959, quoted as drums. 7/ Leading cities. 8/ Beginning February 1962, quoted as lanolin technical, anhydrous (over 2% free fatty acid).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1963

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats and oils through next September, the end of the current marketing year, are expected to be slightly larger than last year. Exports and domestic use probably will continue high and likely will set new records for the entire 1962-63 marketing year. Carryover stocks next October 1 are expected to be about as large as last year, as reduced stocks of soybeans (on an oil equivalent basis) probably will about offset the anticipated increase in stocks of edible vegetable oils and lard. Butter stocks probably will be about as large as on October 1, 1962, but otherwise the greatest since 1954.

Current prospects indicate that prices of edible vegetable oils and lard probably will continue to remain relatively stable during April-September 1963. Cottonseed oil prices are expected to average at least as high as in the first half of the marketing year (October-March 1962-63) but slightly below the April-September 1962 average. Soybean oil prices probably will average slightly higher in the second half of the 1962-63 marketing year than in the first half and somewhat above the April-September 1962 average.

Exports of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) during October-January 1962-63 totaled 1.4 billion pounds compared with 1.5 billion pounds the year before. The dock strike adversely affected the export movement during January. Export demand during February-September 1963 for U. S. soybeans from dollar importing areas is expected to be stronger this year than last and the movement of cottonseed and soybean oils under the Food for Peace Program (especially for foreign currency under Title I, P.L. 480) will increase sharply. For the entire 1962-63 marketing year, exports of all food fats and oils may set a new record of around 4.7 billion pounds compared with

4.1 billion last year. More soybeans, soybean oil, and butter are expected to move out during the current marketing year than last; about the same volume or slightly more cottonseed oil; but less lard.

Exports of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) in 1962-63 probably will set a new record of about 2.1 billion pounds compared with 1.8 billion the year before. The prospective increase likely will be all soybean oil, as cottonseed oil exports are expected to continue just under the 500 million pound mark. Exports of these oils under the Food for Peace Program (all Titles of P.L. 480) are expected to total around 1.2 billion pounds, nearly one-fourth more than in 1961-62. Most of the increase will occur under Title I. Oil exports for dollars will increase considerably, but not as much as exports under the Food for Peace Programs. Soybean oil exports to Spain during the current marketing year probably will account for about 45 percent of the estimated 900 million pounds of U. S. vegetable oil moving for dollars.

Total U. S. supplies of soybeans available the rest of this marketing year will be about as large as during the spring and summer of 1962 but requirements this year will be greater. The supply situation will tend to tighten before new crop beans are available, usually around mid-September, and carryover stocks of old crop beans on October 1, 1963, will be sharply below the same date a year earlier. Soybean prices to farmers have increased from a monthly average of $2.23 per bushel last October to $2.50 in February 1963. During this period CCC virtually liquidated its holdings of 40 million bushels of beans. Prices are expected to continue strong this spring and summer, averaging above the $2.33 per bushel received during April-September 1962.

The total supply of soybeans for the 1962-63 marketing year that started October 1, 1962, is estimated at 723 million bushels (after adjusting for new crop beans crushed and exported in September). Crushings of soybeans for oil and meal during the entire 1962-63 season likely will total around 470 million bushels, 7 percent more than the year earlier record grind. Soybean exports are expected to total about 175 million bushels, 14 percent greater than in 1961-62. This would result in a carryover of old crop soybeans of around 35 million bushels on September 30, 1963, compared with 58 million on the same date last year. A carryover of 35 million bushels would be less than 1 month's requirement for crushing alone. Most of the carryover of old-crop soybeans probably will be held by the trade whereas last October 1, CCC was the big holder. The 1963-crop soybeans will be supported at $2.25 per bushel, the same as for 1962.

Early season indicators point to about the same level of supplies of food fats and oils in 1963-64 as in the current marketing year. Starting stocks next October 1 (including oil equivalent of soybeans) will be about the same but slight decreases in the output of lard, butter, and cottonseed oil are in prospect. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover) in 1963-64 are expected to be up slightly from the 723 million bushels available in 1962-63. The strong demand generated for food fats and oils during the current marketing year is expected to continue well into 1963-64.

Farmer's planting intentions as of March 1 gave the following indications as to 1963 acreages for oilseeds:

> Soybean planting to be a record 29.9 million acres, 4 percent more than in 1962. Increases over last year are expected in each of the producing areas with the largest percentage increase occurring in the South Central area, where reduced cotton allotments were a factor. Also, relatively favorable prices for 1962 crop soybeans probably influenced some farmers to expand their acreage this year.
>
> Land planted to flaxseed estimated at 3.2 million acres, 3 percent more than in 1962. If growing conditions are average (they were above average last year) production would be about equal to probable domestic use plus a small export similar to this year's 4 million bushels. High yields obtained in 1962 and satisfactory soil moisture supplies in the principal growing sections of the Red River Valley and adjacent areas are factors in the acreage increases.
>
> Practically no change from last year's 1.5 million acres planted to peanuts. Peanuts are under controls and the acreage allotment for the 1963 peanut crop is the same as a year ago. If growing conditions are average there would be a moderate surplus of peanuts above domestic food and farm uses.
>
> Supplies of cottonseed available for crushing in 1963-64 will be down about 9 percent from the current year. Prospective cotton acreage of 14.8 million acres for 1963 is about 1.5 million acres less than that planted the year before. The 1963 upland cotton allotment is 16.2 million acres compared with 18.1 million in 1962. It is expected that, as in past years, there will be some underplanting of permitted acreage, particularly in southeastern States and some areas of central cotton States.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Record Export of Edible Vegetable Oils in Prospect for Remainder of 1963

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils during October-January 1962-63 totaled 406 million pounds (including 34 million pounds for Title III foreign donations not reported by Census) compared with 468 million pounds (130 million pounds donations) the same period last marketing year. This year's total also includes 33 million pounds exported to Spain in January 1963 but rejected by Spain and returned to the United States. This amount is not included in oil import data. Cottonseed oil exports during October-January were down 47 percent from the year before while soybean oil exports were up 13 percent (table 3).

Exports of edible oils during February-September 1963 are expected to increase sharply, mainly reflecting a record movement under the Food for Peace Program. Over 75 percent of the 835 million pounds of edible vegetable oil

Table 2 .--Indicated 1963 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	18,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,674	18,620	20.1	373.7	5,148	7.9	40.4	1,882	1,669	928	1,548
1956	21,700	20.620	21.8	449.3	5,786	8.1	47.0	1,834	1,385	1,161	1,607
1957	21,938	20,857	23.2	483.4	5,481	4.6	25.1	1,746	1,481	969	1,436
1958	25,108	23,993	24.2	580.2	3,862	9.7	37.4	1,702	1,516	1,197	1,814
1959	23,349	22,631	23.5	532.9	3,268	6.5	21.2	1,598	1,453	1,092	1,588
1960	24,449	23,655	23.5	555.3	3,437	8.8	30.4	1,542	1,410	1,266	1,786
1961	27,815	27,008	25.2	679.6	2,975	7.5	22.2	1,559	1,429	1,220	1,743
1962 2/	28,703	27,857	24.2	675.2	3,087	10.4	32.0	1,546	1,423	1,261	1,811
1963 3/	29,886				3,181			1,528			

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Table 3.--Cottonseed and soybean oils: Monthly exports, commercial and foreign donations, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 to date

Item	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
	Commercial exports 1/	Foreign donations 2/	Total	Commercial exports 1/	Foreign donations 2/	Total	Commercial exports 1/	Foreign donations 2/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
CSO									
Oct.	12.7	---	12.7	43.7	3.6	47.3	7.9	4.8	12.7
Nov.	55.4	---	55.4	27.2	7.0	34.2	43.4	3.4	46.8
Dec.	32.3	---	32.3	31.5	12.9	44.5	31.5	2.2	33.7
1st qtr.	100.4	---	100.4	102.5	23.5	126.0	82.9	10.4	93.3
Jan.	44.8	---	44.8	63.8	17.6	81.4	17.3	5/	17.3
Feb.	23.9	---	23.9	29.2	5.8	35.0		8.5	
Mar.	24.3	---	24.3	18.5	9.3	27.8		2.9	
2nd qtr.	93.1	---	93.1	111.5	32.7	144.2		11.4	
Apr.	66.7	3.9	70.6	23.7	3.8	27.5			
May	37.9	3.8	41.7	38.0	6.4	44.4			
June	17.6	4.6	22.2	37.3	2.3	39.6			
3rd qtr.	122.2	12.4	134.5	99.1	12.5	111.6			
July	11.7	1.2	12.9	55.7	2.9	58.6			
Aug.	14.6	---	14.6	15.7	5.1	20.8			
Sept.	13.8	3/	13.9	6.4	2.8	9.2			
4th qtr.	40.1	1.2	41.4	77.9	10.8	88.7			
Total CSO	355.8	13.6	369.4	391.0	79.5	470.5			
SBO									
Oct.	41.7	---	41.7	55.5	4.7	60.2	54.1	8.7	62.8
Nov.	78.1	---	78.1	42.0	11.2	53.2	75.1	10.2	85.3
Dec.	111.2	---	111.2	35.6	29.5	65.1	93.4	4.3	97.7
1st qtr.	231.0	---	231.0	133.1	45.4	178.5	222.6	23.1	245.8
Jan.	75.3	---	75.3	38.9	43.3	82.2	4/49.4	5/	49.4
Feb.	43.9	---	43.9	66.2	12.7	78.9		10.0	
Mar.	14.0	---	14.0	55.2	18.5	73.7		6.8	
2nd qtr.	133.2	---	133.2	160.3	74.4	234.8		16.8	
Apr.	61.5	4.4	65.9	152.1	11.2	163.3			
May	22.1	7.4	29.5	94.4	11.6	106.0			
June	84.4	6.9	91.3	165.5	8.9	174.3			
3rd qtr.	167.9	18.7	186.7	412.0	31.6	443.6			
July	62.5	2.0	64.5	170.3	5.1	175.4			
Aug.	73.5	---	73.5	137.5	12.1	149.6			
Sept.	32.2	3/	32.2	110.8	11.6	123.0			
4th qtr.	168.2	2.0	170.2	418.6	28.8	448.0			
Total SBO	700.4	20.7	721.1	1,124.0	180.2	1,304.2			
Total									
Oct.	54.4	---	54.4	99.2	8.3	107.5	62.0	13.5	75.5
Nov.	133.5	---	133.5	69.2	18.2	87.4	118.5	13.6	132.1
Dec.	143.5	---	143.5	67.2	42.4	109.6	124.9	6.5	131.4
1st qtr.	331.4	---	331.4	235.6	68.9	304.5	305.5	33.6	339.0
Jan.	120.1	---	120.1	102.7	60.9	163.6	4/66.7	5/	66.7
Feb.	67.8	---	67.8	95.4	18.5	113.9		18.5	
Mar.	38.4	---	38.4	73.7	27.8	101.5		9.7	
2nd qtr.	226.3	---	226.3	271.8	107.2	379.0		28.2	
Apr.	128.2	8.3	136.5	175.8	15.0	190.8			
May	60.0	11.2	71.2	132.4	18.0	150.4			
June	102.0	11.5	113.5	202.8	11.1	213.9			
3rd qtr.	290.2	31.0	321.2	511.0	44.1	555.1			
July	74.2	3.2	77.4	226.0	8.0	233.9			
Aug.	88.1	---	88.1	153.2	17.2	170.4			
Sept.	46.0	3/	46.1	117.2	14.4	131.6			
4th qtr.	208.3	3.3	211.6	496.5	39.5	536.0			
Total	1,056.2	34.3	1,090.5	1,515.0	259.7	1,774.7			

1/ Reported by Census. Includes Title I, P. L. 480. 2/ Estimated by USDA. Includes salad oil and oil in shortening. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes 33 million pounds exported to Spain, which was returned to the U.S. 5/ Not available, if any. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

programmed for shipment in 1962-63 under Title I of P. L. 480 (sales for foreign currencies) and Title IV (long-term credit sales) remained to be exported in February-September 1963. Further quantities are expected to be programmed this marketing year. As of March 21, only 35 million pounds, mostly shortening, were remaining (but allocated) of Title III (foreign donations) from the Government carryover of 180 million pounds of edible products on October 1, 1962.

Total exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in the 1962-63 marketing year are expected to reach about 2.1 billion pounds compared with last year's peak of 1.8 billion (table 5). Most of the increased movement will be all soybean oil. Cottonseed oil exports are expected to continue just under the 500 million pound mark. (See table 4). Oil exports for dollars will increase considerably, but not as much as exports under the Food for Peace Program.

Table 4.--Cottonseed and Soybean Oils: Dollar and Food For Peace Exports, 1962-63 forecast compared with 1960-61 and 1961-62

Export financing	1960-61 1/			1961-62 1/			Forecast 1962-63		
	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Dollars 2/	280	283	563	622	182	804	700	200	900
Food for Peace:									
Title I, P.L. 480	420	72	492	467	204	671			925
Title IV, P.L. 480	---	---	---	21	---	21			
Title II, P.L. 480	---	1	1	14	5	19			3/275
Title III, P.L. 480	21	13	34	180	80	260			
Total P.L. 480	441	86	527	682	289	971	925	275	1,200
Grand Total	721	369	1,090	1,304	471	1,775	1,625	475	2,100

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Includes some ICA. 3/ Excludes an estimated 70 million pounds of Title III oil products for domestic donation.

Small 1962 olive crops in most of the Mediterranean Basin countries will favor U. S. edible oil exports, either for dollars or under the Food for Peace Program, during the current marketing year. U. S. soybean oil exports to Spain probably will account for about 45 percent of the total 900 million pounds vegetable oil exports for dollars. Supplies of edible oils in Spain are relatively tight. In past years, Spain has pursued the policy of exporting olive oil to earn foreign exchange, and importing lower-priced U. S. soybean oil for domestic use. Spain exported about 90,000 short tons of olive oil in 1961-62

Table 5.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning October								
								Forecast	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962	1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1									
Soybeans--oil equivalent 2/	108	41	109	231	680	256	66	636	3/ 385
Butter	295	90	145	146	93	136	238	17/449	17/450
Lard	75	123	69	46	93	92	100	73	120
Cottonseed oil	361	254	146	154	190	217	170	296	350
Soybean oil	179	227	286	281	298	308	677	607	600
Other 4/	51	66	49	56	60	78	67	81	80
Sub-total	962	760	694	5/683	734	830	1,252	1,509	1,600
Finished products 6/	141	129	113	118	142	156	249	442	300
Total food fats and oils	1,103	889	807	801	876	987	1,501	1,951	1,900
Imports	59	52	70	74	66	81	91	85	
Production									
Butter	1,563	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,488	1,606	1,500	
Lard	2,852	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,482	2,550	
Cottonseed oil 7/	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,900	
Soybean oil	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,025	
Other 4/ 7/	667	719	678	767	771	859	872	865	
Sub-total	10,118	9,920	9,823	10,700	11,102	11,037	11,702	11,840	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,925	
Total food fats and oils	10,859	10,857	10,762	11,909	12,654	12,468	13,387	13,765	
Total supply	12,021	11,798	11,639	12,784	13,596	13,536	14,979	15,800	
Exports 8/									
Butter	244	18	36	19	22	9	9/21	9/100	
Lard	719	590	461	608	716	513	508	450	
Cottonseed oil 7/	617	427	250	406	506	9/371	9/473	16/ [475	
Soybean oil	556	807	804	930	953	9/721	9/1,304	[1,625	
Other 4/ 7/	50	62	19	34	43	9/ 40	11	50	
Adjustment 10/	52	61	85	117	88	83	77	100	
Sub-total	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,394	2,800	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,925	
Total exports	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,079	4,725	
Domestic use									
Butter	1,526	1,458	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,378	1,377	1,400	
Lard 11/	2,065	2,039	1,994	2,024	2,005	1,968	2,000	2,050	
Cottonseed oil	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,147	1,299	1,461	12/ [1,353	1,425	
Soybean oil	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	[3,556	3,525	
Other 4/	659	722	719	796	773	908	936	900	
Adjustment 10/	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-83	-77	-100	
Total 11/	8,121	8,033	8,341	8,603	8,739	8,961	9,145	9,200	
Total (calculated net) 13/	8,134	8,049	8,336	8,579	8,725	8,868	8,949	9,175	
Total use for food 14/	7,871	7,886	8,145	8,389	8,438	8,559	8,806	8,950	
Per capita, civilian and military 15/	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	
Other	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.0	
Total (fat content)	45.2	44.6	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	45.9	46.0	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not included in total stocks. 3/ Oil equivalent of 35 million bushels of soybeans. 4/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 5/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 6/ Shortening and salad and cooking oils. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 8/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in census data. 9/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 10/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 11/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 12/ Includes 180 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils purchased by CCC for foreign donations but not exported in 1961-62. 13/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 14/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 15/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils. 16/ Includes 180 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils (125 million SBO and 55 million CSO) which was held by CCC on October 1, 1962 for foreign donations during 1962-63. 17/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage stocks report.

compared with 160,000 tons in each of the 2 preceding years. Last year, Spain varied its import pattern by liberalizing peanut and peanut oil imports. The Spanish Government, which controls most fats and oils imports, also authorized imports of specified quantities of other oilseeds and vegetable oils. In recent months Spain has purchased at least 30,000 tons of Russian sunflower oil. Although this is an indication Spain probably desires to alter the role of the United States as the sole supplier of edible oils, the major portion of her imports probably will continue to come from the United States.

U. S. edible vegetable oil exports under the Food for Peace Program (all Titles of P.L. 480) are expected to increase sharply in 1962-63--about 1.2 billion pounds compared with 1.0 billion in 1961-62. Most of the increase will occur under Title I. Continuing programs are in effect with Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Title I programs have been undertaken for the first time with Morocco and Tunisia, and others are expected in the future. The availability of butter oil and ghee under Title III (foreign donation) programs will curtail vegetable oil exports under this program, but this is being offset by expanded donations under Title II, mainly to Algeria and Viet Nam.

Soybean Prices To Continue Strong; CCC Eliminated as a Major Market Influence

Total supplies of soybeans available during April-September will be about as large as during the second half of the 1961-62 marketing year, but requirements this year will be greater. The supply situation will tend to tighten before new crop beans are available, usually around mid-September and carryover stocks of old crop beans on October 1, 1963, will be sharply below the same date last year. Therefore, it is expected that soybean prices to farmers will continue strong as bean crushers and exporters compete for the dwindling supply of beans this year.

Soybean prices to farmers have increased from a monthly average of $2.23 per bushel last October to $2.50 in February 1963. During this period the CCC virtually liquidated its entire holdings of 40 million bushels of soybeans. Crushings and export demands (in spite of the dock strike) were strong. Stocks of soybeans at crushing plants on March 1, 1963, totaled 108 million bushels compared with 79 million on the same date last year. Prices are expected to continue strong this spring and summer, averaging above the $2.33 per bushel received during April-September 1962. The favorable market price of soybeans this year was a dominant factor that encouraged farmers to expand their 1963 soybean acreage. The 1963-crop soybeans will be supported at $2.25 per bushel, the same as for 1962.

Through February, farmers placed 69 million bushels of 1962-crop soybeans under support compared with 131 million in the same period a year earlier. Farmers had redeemed 10 million bushels leaving 59 million outstanding the end of February. The maturity date of the program is May 31, 1963.

Table 6 .--Soybeans: Supply and Disposition, Acreage and Price, 1954-63

Item	Year beginning October									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	Forecast 1963 3/
	Supply and Disposition (Million bushels)									
Supply:										
Stocks, October 1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	58	35
Production	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	675	
Minus: Estimate of current crop crushed and exported before October 1	-5.0	-10.0	-5.5	-5.0	-5.0	-8.5	-6.5	-5.5	-17	
Plus: Estimate of next year's crop crushed and exported in September	10.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	8.5	6.5	5.5	17.0	2/7	
Total availabilities	347.4	379.1	452.5	493.3	604.8	593.0	577.5	697.1	723	
Disposition:										
Crushings	249.0	283.1	316.0	353.8	401.2	393.4	402.2	438.8	470	
Exports	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	153.2	175	
Seed	23.4	25.8	26.4	29.5	27.4	29.3	32.9	33.5	34	
Feed	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	2	
Residual	2.9	-2.7	13.1	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.0	12.5	7	
Total disposition	337.5	375.4	442.6	472.2	542.7	569.8	571.5	639.5	688	
Ending stocks:										
Commercial	3.3	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.5	13.5	6.0	6.6	25	
Reseal	---	---	---	---	13.4	---	---	11.0	10	
CCC	6.6	---	5.2	13.9	44.2	9.7	---	40.0		
Total	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	35	
	Acreage and Yield (Million acres)									
Acreage grown alone	18.5	19.7	21.7	21.9	25.1	23.3	24.4	27.8	28.7	29.9
Acreage harvested for beans	17.0	18.6	20.6	20.9	24.0	22.6	23.7	27.0	27.9	
Percent harvested (%)	91.9	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.6	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.2	
	(Bushels)									
Yield per acre harvested	20.0	20.1	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.2	24.2	
	(Million bushels)									
Production	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	675.2	
	Price (Dollars)									
Price per bushel:										
Support	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25
Received by farmers	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.35	
No. 1 yellow, Chicago	2.63	2.59	2.43	2.27	2.21	2.17	2.62	2.50	2.60	

1/ Disposition and ending stocks are forecast. Other data preliminary. 2/ 1953-62 average.
3/ Acreage based on March 1 planting intentions.

Soybean Crushing and Exports at New High; Carryover Now Placed at 35 Million Bushels

The total supply of soybeans for the 1962-63 marketing year is estimated at 723 million bushels (after adjusting for new crop beans crushed and exported in September) compared with 697 million in 1961-62. The increase is due entirely to larger starting stocks on October 1, 1962, (table 6).

Soybean crushings in October-February 1962-63 totaled a record 207 million bushels, 16 million above the same period the previous year. Crushings were sustained at the record monthly rate of about 43 million bushels during November-January. The record crush this year is prompted by the strong domestic and export demands for soybean meal, and meal stocks continue low. Soybean oil disappearance continues heavy but the record crush has maintained oil stocks at unusually high levels, though less than last year.

Crushings for the entire 1962-63 marketing year probably will total around 470 million bushels, about 7 percent more than in 1961-62. This would require a monthly average grind of 37.6 million bushels in March-September 1963 compared with 35.4 million in the same period last year. A 470-million-bushel grind would produce about 5.0 billion pounds of crude soybean oil (using 10.7 pounds of oil per bushel) and 11.0 million tons of soybean meal (using 47 pounds of meal per bushel). Oil outturn per bushel of soybeans crushed so far this season is down slightly. It averaged 10.6 pounds during October-February 1962-63 compared with 10.8 pounds in the same months the previous year. Meal output at 46.8 pounds per bushel is about the same as last year.

Soybean exports (based in part on inspection data) from October 1, 1962, through March 22 totaled about 102 million bushels, about 12 million above the same period of the 1961-62 season. Total soybean exports for the entire 1962-63 marketing year are expected to set a new record of around 175 million bushels, up about 20 million bushels from last year.

Most of the prospective increase in U. S. soybean exports in 1962-63 is expected to go to Western Europe. The demand for soybean meal in this market area is expanding rapidly since improved feeding practices require high-protein feeds. In recent years, Western Europe became a major market for U. S. poultry meat. With the advent of the Common Market and high levies on imported poultry, the member countries are greatly expanding their domestic poultry industries, with consequent demand for more and higher quality mixed feeds.

Soybean exports from Red China may increase slightly in 1962-63 but will continue at a relatively low level. A decided shift in Chinese soybean shipments from Western Europe to Japan occurred in 1961-62, and probably will continue this year. This change has moved the competition of Chinese soybeans with U. S. soybeans from Western Europe to Japan. A continuation of tight food supplies will tend to limit increased soybean exports from Red China. Despite increased competition from Chinese soybeans, the United States will continue to benefit from the growing Japanese soybean market.

Table 7 .--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning October								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Total supply 2/	379.1	452.5	493.3	604.8	593.0	577.5	697.1	723	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	24.8	41.2	32.9	31.4	35.0	39.2	47.5	43	
October-February:									
Crushings	123.6	136.5	143.9	172.1	170.5	184.4	191.0	207	
Exports	44.2	48.6	50.3	55.8	68.6	76.6	82.0	91	
March 1, supply remaining	186.5	226.2	266.2	345.5	318.9	277.3	376.6	382	
March-September									
Crushings	159.6	179.4	209.9	229.1	222.9	217.8	247.8	263	
Exports	23.3	36.7	35.2	54.3	72.8	53.5	71.2	84	
Season totals									
Crushings	283.1	316.0	353.8	401.2	393.4	402.2	438.8	470	
Exports	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	153.2	175	
Ending stocks									
Commercial	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.2	14.2	6.0	6.6	25	
Reseal	---	---	---	13.7	---	---	11.0	[10	
CCC	3/	5.2	13.9	44.2	9.0	---	40.0	[	
Total	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	35	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25
Received by farmers	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	4/2.35	

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Adjusted for new crop beans crushed and exported in September. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning August								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	209	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	
Production	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,140	
Total supply	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,420	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	471	450	345	430	487	446	340	385	
August-February:									
Crushings	4,177	3,785	3,226	3,290	4,018	3,859	3,867	4,212	
Exports	9	9	3	2	4	2	3	6	
March 1, supply remaining	1,595	1,340	1,199	1,251	1,582	1,684	1,956	1,817	
March-July:									
Crushings	1,411	1,174	1,021	1,149	1,473	1,493	1,672	1,638	
Exports	7	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	
Season totals									
Crushings	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,850	
Exports	16	11	6	4	8	5	7	10	
Ending stocks	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	175	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 2/	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00
Received by farmers	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	42.60	51.10	3/47.80	

1/ August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 3/ Preliminary.

Based on a crush of 470 million bushels and exports of 175 million bushels, the carryover of old crop soybeans on October 1, 1963, will be around 35 million bushels compared with 58 million on the same date last year. A carryover of 35 million bushels would be less than 1 month's requirement for crushing alone. In terms of soybean meal it would represent virtually all of the carryover as only small quantities of soybean meal as such are stocked. Most of the carryover of old-crop soybeans next October 1 probably will be held by the trade whereas last October 1 CCC was the big holder.

Domestic Use of Soybean Oil Up From Last Year; Oil Prices May Average About 9.5 Cents Per Pound for Entire Year

Domestic demand for food fats and oils is expected to continue strong through the remainder of the current marketing year. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January 1962-63 totaled 1,391 million pounds compared with 1,158 million a year ago. 1/ Consumption of bean oil in the manufacture of margarine was 406 million pounds, 32 million pounds or 8 percent above the same 4 months in 1961-62. Use in salad and cooking oils at 406 million pounds was 71 million pounds or 21 percent ahead of last year. Use of bean oil in shortening at 470 million pounds was about the same as last year. Lower prices this year than last probably were an important factor contributing to the increased usage.

Total domestic use of soybean oil for the entire 1962-63 marketing year is expected to total around 3.5 billion pounds--after subtracting estimated exports under the foreign donations program not reported as exports by the Bureau of the Census. The forecast assumes: (1) Total use of food fats and oils will remain at about 46 pounds (fat content) per person: (2) more cottonseed oil will be used domestically this year than last: (3) domestic donations of butter will pick up sharply; and (4) soybean oil prices will average lower in the first half of 1962-63 compared with 1961-62.

In spite of strong domestic demand, heavy supplies of edible vegetable oils, lard, and butter have exerted downward pressure on the general level of food fats prices during the first half of the 1962-63 marketing year. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) so far in 1962-63 have been relatively stable, edging up slightly from 8.6 cents per pound in November to 9.2 cents in February. For the entire 5 months they averaged 8.8 cents per pound compared with 10.5 cents the same period in 1961-62.

Soybean oil prices during the remainder of the 1962-63 marketing year are expected to rise slightly, running somewhat above the April-September 1962 average of 8.6 cents per pound. The season average oil price for the entire

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1/ Adjusted for estimated exports of oil under the foreign donation program (Title III, P.L. 480) not reported as exports by Census. If not adjusted, foreign donations would be a part of domestic disappearance in the supply and distribution balance sheets.

1962-63 marketing year is expected to average around 9.5 cents per pound, roughly the same as in 1961-62.

Factors pointing to some rise in soybean oil prices for the rest of the marketing year include: (1) a sharp pickup this spring and summer in the exports of edible vegetable oils, particularly under Government programs; (2) relatively high soybean prices associated with decline in availabilities; (3) no significant change in soybean meal prices; (4) better processing margins this spring and early summer than last; and (5) some strengthening in cottonseed oil prices because of seasonal decline in output; and (6) the outlook for little change in supplies of food fats and oils in 1963-64 but increased requirements.

Soybean Meal Requirements Up Sharply; Prices Continue Above Last Season

Demand for soybean meal, an important determinant of the level of soybean crushings, is expected to continue strong through the remainder of the current marketing year. The outlook is based mainly on the large number of livestock and poultry to be fed, a heavy feeding rate per animal, and record or near record exports. Meal exports will be restrained by Western Europe's ability to import more oilseeds for crushing to replenish rather reduced stocks of fats and oils.

Total supply of soybean meal during the 1962-63 feeding year is estimated at 11.2 million tons compared with 10.4 million in 1961-62 (table 10, page 17). Based on a 470 million bushel bean crush and a yield of 47 pounds per bushel, soybean meal output for 1962-63 is now placed at 11.1 million tons, 7 percent above the previous year. Domestic use for the entire feeding year is forecast at a record 10.0 million tons compared with 9.3 million in 1961-62. Exports probably will total around last year's peak of 1.1 million tons. This would leave carryover stocks of soybean meal next October 1 of around 75,000 to 100,000 tons, as was the case in recent years. Soybean meal does not store particularly well. Consequently, practically speaking, the only reserve of soybean meal must be carried over in the form of soybeans as such.

Production of soybean meal during October-February 1962-63 totaled 4,848,700 tons, up 362,000 tons from a year earlier. There was a sharp increase in exports during October-January (the latest data available) totaling 415,000 tons as compared with 354,000 in the same 4 months in 1961-62. Domestic use during October-January 1962-63 totaled 3,510,000 tons, 263,000 more than last year. Meal stocks at processor's plants on March 1, 1963 at 85,500 tons were 9,500 tons less than on the same date last year.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) so far this marketing year have moved up slightly from $69 per ton in October 1962 to $73 in February 1963, averaging $71 for the period compared with $59 the same 5 months in 1961-62. Prices in mid-March, at $71 per ton, were still $9 above March 1962. Soymeal prices during April-September 1963 probably will continue relatively steady averaging about the $68-per-ton level in these months of 1962. High soybean prices, a

Table 9 .--Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-63

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support		Farm price per ton
	Parity	Price per bushel		Parity	Price per ton 1/	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.18	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.07	65	42.00	51.10
1958	70	2.09	2.00	65	41.00	43.80
1959	64	1.85	1.96	57	34.00	38.80
1960	64	1.85	2.13	57	34.00	42.60
1961	79	2.30	2.28	78	45.00	51.10
1962	78	2.25	2.35	76	44.00	47.80
1963	75	2.25		2/70	44.00	

Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support			Farm price per pound
	Parity	Price per bushel 3/		Parity	Price		
					Per ton	Per lb.	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Cents	Cents
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	210.00	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	216.00	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.73	88	230.56	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.72	90	239.40	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	237.60	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	244.80	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	244.80	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	227.04	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	2.94	81.4	221.40	11.1	10.4
1958	65	2.78	2.69	80.8	213.20	10.7	10.6
1959	60	2.38	3.00	75	193.50	9.7	9.6
1960	62	2.38	2.65	78	201.24	10.1	10.0
1961	73.5	2.80	3.27	85	221.00	11.0	10.9
1962	76	2.90	2.84	85	221.40	11.0	11.1
1963	75	2.90		80	224.00		

1/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade. 2/ Based on purchase price. Earlier years based on loan price. 3/ Farm basis.

Table 10.--Soybean Cake & Meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1954-62

Item	Year beginning October								
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, October 1 2/	62	37	111	55	48	58	83	78	94
Production	5,705	6,546	7,510	8,284	9,490	9,152	9,452	10,342	3/11,055
Total supply	5,767	6,583	7,621	8,339	9,538	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,150
Disposition:									
October-January:									
Feed 4/	1,848	2,039	2,433	2,568	3,025	2,888	3,223	3,247	3,510
Exports	137	177	227	133	202	319	247	354	415
Stocks Feb. 1 2/	60	100	58	79	68	99	134	106	107
February-September:									
Feed 4/	3,610	4,032	4,690	5,424	5,943	5,591	5,644	6,015	6,440
Exports	135	223	216	167	310	330	343	710	685
Season totals:									
Feed 4/	5,458	6,071	7,123	7,992	8,968	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,950
Exports	272	400	443	300	512	649	590	1,064	1,100
Stocks, Sept. 30 2/	37	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	100
Price per ton:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bulk, Decatur	60.70	52.55	47.45	53.40	55.80	55.55	60.60	63.60	70.00

1/ Except stocks on October 1.
2/ Stocks at processors' plants.
3/ Based on a soybean crush of 470 million bushels and average yield of 47 pounds of meal per bushel.
4/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

Table 11.--Cottonseed Cake and Meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1954-62

Item	Year beginning August								
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1 2/	208	203	164	252	112	116	190	143	134
Production	2,561	2,631	2,390	1,958	2,061	2,547	2,504	2,506	4/2,735
Imports	31	51	64	52	150	32	43	72	50
Total supply	2,800	2,885	2,619	2,262	2,323	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,920
Disposition:									
August-January:									
Feed 3/	1,496	1,527	1,549	1,330	1,432	1,450	1,486	1,579	1,666
Exports	101	177	30	9	5	137	47	6	60
Stocks Feb. 1 2/	242	192	195	242	80	132	227	85	105
February-July:									
Feed 3/	943	998	785	810	770	909	1,052	1,001	1,059
Exports	57	19	2	1	1	10	10	1	10
Season totals:									
Feed 3/	2,439	2,525	2,334	2,140	2,202	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,725
Exports	158	196	32	10	6	147	57	7	70
Stocks July 31 2/	203	164	252	112	116	190	143	134	125
Price per ton:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bulk, Memphis	63.05	51.30	52.10	55.60	60.55	55.65	55.10	59.25	$66

1/ Except stocks on August 1.
2/ Stocks at processors' plants.
3/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.
4/ Based on a cottonseed crush of 5,850,000 tons and average yield of 935 pounds of meal per ton.

restricted crush because of the heavy inventories of soybean oil, and strong domestic and export demand are factors which will tend to hold soybean meal prices above the year-earlier level this spring and most of the summer.

Cottonseed Crushings Up 9 Percent; Oil Yields are Down, Meal Up

Movement of 1962 crop cottonseed to crushing mills is nearly complete. During August-February 1962-63, oil mills received 5,540,000 tons of cottonseed, about 90 percent of the 1962 crop. Crushings during this period were up 9 percent but because of lower oil yield per ton of seed crushed, oil output was up only 7 percent. Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills the end of February were down 7 percent from the same date last year.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1962-63 (carryin stocks on August 1, 1962, plus the 1962 crop) are placed at 6,420,000 tons compared with 6,166,000 tons in 1961-62 (table 8). The crush may total 5,850,000 tons or nearly 6 percent more than in the previous season. A crush this size is expected to produce around 1,925 million pounds of crude cotton oil (assuming a yield of 330 pounds per ton crushed) and 2,735,000 tons of cake and meal (assuming a yield of 935 pounds per ton crushed).

Oil outturn per ton of cottonseed crushed during August-February 1962-63 averaged 329 pounds, down 7 pounds or 2 percent from the same months last season. On the other hand, cake and meal outturn per ton of seed crushed averaged 933 pounds compared with 908 pounds during August-February 1961-62. The difference in yields this year, as compared with last, may be due partly to the lower oil content of the seed and possibly the low oil-high meal price relationship.

Prices received by farmers for 1962 crop cottonseed remained relatively stable during the marketing season. The monthly price varied between $47.30 in September 1962 to $48.50 in February, averaging at about the CCC loan rate of $48.00 per ton, basis grade (100). Cottonseed production in 1962 was 3 percent more than in 1961, and the crop was earlier than usual.

Prices to farmers for 1963 crop cottonseed will be supported at an average of $44.00 per ton, basis grade (100), the same as in 1962. The program is similar to last year's and operates through ginners and oil mills. There will be no loan program this year. Purchases will be made from producers by participating ginners (or oil mills).

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) declined seasonally from the monthly average of 10.9 cents per pound in August 1962 to 9.9 in December, averaging 10.2 cents during August-February 1962-63 or 2.5 cents below the year before. Cotton oil prices have since moved up to 10.3 cents in mid-March, about 2.0 cents below March 1962. Cottonseed oil supplies are becoming smaller as the marketing year progresses and some rise in price is in prospect over the rest of the marketing year. Strong domestic and export demand for this oil and the outlook for a 9 percent reduction in the 1963 cottonseed crop are favorable factors. However, prices during April-July probably will average somewhat below 11.8 cents per pound level during these months last year. Cotton oil prices for the entire marketing year ending July 31, 1963, may average about 10.5 cents compared with the 1961-62 average of 12.4 cents. Cottonseed oil will continue to command a price premium over soybean oil, but the differential will be much narrower than last year.

Cottonseed meal prices (bulk, Memphis) so far this marketing year have been strong, rising from $60 per ton in September 1962 to $69 in December and remaining at that level. For the August-February 1962-63 period, they averaged $66 compared with $60 a year ago. Domestic feeding of cottonseed meal is up nearly 6 percent and exports, while small in volume, are up sharply (table 11). The current level of stocks is slightly above last year but well below average. Cottonseed meal prices are expected to remain firm through the rest of the crop year, averaging about $66 per ton for the entire 1962-63 season compared with $59 during 1961-62. Demand in much of the South continues strong because of cold weather and smaller hay stocks coupled with more cattle on feed.

Domestic Use of Cotton Oil Up; Oil Stocks Are Large But Will Be Needed Later

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-January 1962-63 totaled 770 million pounds, up 13 percent from the 679 million the year before but about the same as in 1960-61. Exports during these months totaled 141 million pounds, down 95 million or 40 percent from August-January 1961-62.

Production of cottonseed oil so far this marketing year has greatly exceeded domestic and export requirements. Consequently, stocks of cottonseed oil (crude and refined) have risen steadily from 271 million the end of August 1962 to 598 million the last of January 1963, at which time they were 38 percent above the 434 million pounds in January 1962. Cotton oil stocks are expected to decline seasonally over the rest of the marketing year, remaining well above year earlier levels throughout. Carryover stocks on August 1, 1963, will be much higher than the same date last year, but these stocks will be needed during the 1963-64 marketing year because of the anticipated decline in cotton oil production.

Lard Output Continues Slightly Above Last Year; Exports Are Down

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) declined from 9.3 cents per pound in October 1962 to 8.0 cents in January 1963, then increased slightly to 8.2 cents in February. For the entire 5 months, they averaged 8.5 cents or about the same as in 1961-62. Prices in mid-March were quoted at 8.0 cents, about 0.8 cents lower than March 1962. Hog slaughter this marketing year has been about 3 percent above last year, reflecting the impact of the increase in the 1962 spring pig crop. Because of a drop in lard yield per hog killed (from 29.9

pounds to 29.7 pounds) lard output during this period was only about 2 percent more than the previous year. Slaughter will continue to decline seasonally this spring and summer but likely will continue at a slightly higher rate during the remainder of the current marketing year. Lard prices during the last half of the 1962-63 marketing year probably will be relatively stable, averaging just under the 8.6 cent level of last year.

Lard output (including farm) for the entire 1962-63 marketing year is estimated at 2,550 million pounds compared with 2,482 million in 1961-62. The increase is expected to be distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Domestic disappearance of commercial lard in the first 4 months of the current marketing year was 673 million pounds, about the same as the previous year. Use of lard in shortening totaled 200 million pounds, about 6 percent more than the 188 million so used in October-January 1961-62. This increase was about offset by a drop in the consumption of lard in margarine manufacture which totaled 21 million pounds compared with 31 million during this period the previous year. The consumption rate of lard used in shortening during the remainder of the 1962-63 marketing year probably will continue a bit higher than last as lard prices remain relatively low compared to competitive soybean and cottonseed oils. Use of edible tallow in shortening during October-January 1962-63 was 99 million pounds, down 18 million from a year earlier. Lard and edible tallow are the two animal fats used in shortening manufacture. Total domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) for the entire 1962-63 marketing year is estimated at 2,050 million pounds approximately the same as in 1961-62.

Exports and shipments of lard during 1962-63 are estimated at 450 million pounds, down about 11 percent from 1961-62. During October-January 1962-63, they totaled 125 million pounds compared with 174 million a year earlier. The drop was largely due to a decline in exports to the United Kingdom, our major foreign outlet, as that country took only about 83 million pounds this year compared with 118 million during October-January 1961-62. These export trends likely will continue the balance of this year. Prospects are that lard stocks on October 1, 1963, will be sharply above the 73 million pounds on the same date last year.

Peanut Oil Prices Drop Sharply; Domestic Use Is Down

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) so far this marketing year have dropped sharply from 16.1 cents per pound in August 1962 (the start of the 1962-63 marketing year) to 12.6 cents in February 1963. Prices in mid-March at 12.3 cents were 5.5 cents below March 1962. The downtrend mainly reflects a sharp reduction in domestic disappearance--off about 25 percent during August-January 1962-63--as output is down only about 16 percent. Peanut oil stocks on February 1, 1963, totaled 14 million pounds, almost double the 8 million on the same date last year. Prospects are that peanut oil prices will continue sharply below last year this spring and summer, and for the entire 1962-63 marketing year, average around 13.5 cents per pound, down about 4.0 cents from 1961-62.

Table 12.--Peanut oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of peanuts for crushing, 1947-62

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Peanuts (oil equivalent of exports for crushing)
	Production	Imports	Stocks Aug. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	139	1/	40	179	1	155	118
1948	141	1/	24	165	41	115	199
1949	184	---	7	191	61	107	48
1950	185	---	23	208	39	131	20
1951	130	---	38	168	42	108	1
1952	55	---	17	72	2	66	---
1953	83	2	5	90	9	62	68
1954	26	27	19	72	1	54	2
1955	75	11	16	102	2	68	---
1956	76	---	32	108	24	73	24
1957	67	3	12	82	4	68	5
1958	97	7	10	115	9	86	4
1959	86	---	21	107	12	81	11
1960	104	1/	14	118	2/12	3/84	12
1961	70	5	24	99	2/8	3/84	1
1962 4/	68	1	18	87	1/	70	
1963							

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census.
3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
4/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.--Peanut oil: Utilization, year beginning August, 1947-62

Year beginning August	Food uses					Non-food uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	61	15	---	64	140	1/	10	4	15	155
1948	31	4	---	64	99	1/	8	8	16	115
1949	9	1/	---	83	92	---	7	8	15	107
1950	18	1/	---	99	117	---	7	7	14	131
1951	21	1/	---	75	96	---	5	6	12	108
1952	5	2	---	51	58	---	4	4	8	66
1953	4	2	---	49	55	1/	4	4	8	62
1954	6	2	---	40	48	1/	4	2	6	54
1955	6	2	---	52	60	1/	3	5	8	68
1956	6	4	---	56	66	---	4	3	7	73
1957	6	3	---	51	60	---	5	2	7	68
1958	3	4	---	73	80	---	4	2	6	86
1959	4	5	35	31	75	---	5	1	6	81
1960	3	3	58	12	76	---	5	4	9	2/84
1961	3	3	60	12	78	---	4	3	7	2/84
1962 3/	1	5	45	14	65	---	3	2	5	70

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Domestic disappearance of peanut oil during August-January 1962-63 was 29 million pounds compared with 40 million the previous year. With current low prices, some pickup in domestic usage may occur so that for the entire 1962-63 marketing year, domestic disappearance probably will total around 70 million pounds, about 15 percent below 1961-62. During the 1958-61 marketing years, consumption was relatively stable averaging 84 million pounds annually (table 12). Peanut oil is utilized primarily as a cooking and salad oil, with this outlet accounting for approximately two-thirds of total U. S. consumption. Small quantities also are used in shortening, margarine and other food and non-food products (table 13).

Peanut crushings for oil and meal totaled 89 million pounds (shelled, raw basis) during August-February 1962-63, 6 percent below the same period last season. Crushings during the rest of the season likely will be maintained by large CCC diversions. Nevertheless, total crush for the entire 1962-63 marketing year probably will be down slightly. Last season, about 260 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were crushed, with CCC accounting for nearly one-half of the total.

Peanut meal prices (bulk, Southeast milling points) have been strong along with other protein feeds, averaging $68 per ton during August-February 1962-63, up about $4 per ton from the same months in 1961-62.

Flaxseed Farm Prices Below 1961-62; One-Fifth of 1962 Crop Under Support

Prices received by farmers for 1962 crop flaxseed in February 1963 averaged $2.79 a bushel, 9 percent below the $3.05 received in July 1962, the start of the current marketing year, and 12 percent below February 1962. Prices this spring probably will continue relatively stable and sharply below last year, averaging a shade under the 1962 support price of $2.90 per bushel.

A total of 7.0 million bushels or over one-fifth of the 1962 crop flaxseed was placed under the support program, compared with 0.9 million bushels or 4 percent of the 1961 crop. Farmers had until March 31, 1963, to redeem their loans or to make deliveries to the CCC under purchase agreements. Redemptions this year are small as current market prices are below support. CCC will acquire most of the volume under support.

The 1963 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.90 per bushel, the same as in 1962. As in previous years, the program will operate mostly through farm and warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements.

Flaxseed supplies in 1962-63 are 36 million bushels, 9 million bushels above those of 1961-62. Crushings for the 1962-63 marketing year are placed at 19 million bushels, the same as last year. During July-February 1962-63, crushings totaled 13.8 million bushels, the same as last year. The crush this marketing season has varied considerably, ranging from a low of 0.7 million bushels in July 1962 to a high of 2.5 million bushels in October. Last season the range was from 1.4 million in July to 2.0 million bushels in November.

Exports of flaxseed in 1962-63 are placed at 4 million bushels compared with 1.5 million last year. During July-March 22, 1962-63, 3.4 million bushels were shipped overseas. This is about 2.4 million bushels above the amount exported during this same period last season. Inspection data reveal that no flaxseed was shipped during January-March 1963 although about another 1 million bushels are expected to move out before the end of the 1962-63 marketing season. Some of these exports probably will leave from the Great Lake region, although activity may begin somewhat later than normal due to the heavy ice which covered the Lakes this winter.

Carryover stocks on July 1, 1963, after allowing 3 million bushels for seeding the new crop, are placed at 10 million bushels, about 6 million above that of last year.

Domestic Linseed Oil Use Same as Last Year; Exports Above 1961-62

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) appear to have stabilized at around 12.7 cents a pound after dropping from 14.5 cents in July 1962 to a seasonal low of 12.6 cents in October 1962. The July-February 1962-63 average is about 15 percent below 1961-62 for this period. The outlook for the rest of the marketing year is for continued stability with prices for the entire 1962-63 marketing year averaging around 13.0 cents a pound.

Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-January 1962-63 totaled 214 million pounds, about the same as the 210 million pounds for this period last season. Some of this stability may be due to a shift to linseed oil as a substitute for scarce tung oil supplies. There are signs, however, that the downward trend in linseed oil consumption may be arrested, due to new developments which make it possible to use this oil as an "anti-spalling" compound for coating concrete and in linseed-oil-in-water emulsion paints. Anti-spalling compound protects concrete highways from damage due to the continuing freeze-thaw cycles which occur throughout the winter and also from the corrosive effects of salt and de-icing chemicals which are used in areas where ice and snow removal are required.

Linseed oil exports during July-January 1962-63 were 8 million pounds compared with 1 million pounds for this period in 1961-62. Here again, the scarce world supplies of tung oil probably are forcing consumers of this drying oil to switch to linseed oil to fill their needs.

Inedible Tallow Prices Drift Lower as Export Demand Weakens

Inedible tallow prices (bleachable, delivered Chicago) have declined from 5.7 cents per pound in October 1962 (beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year) to 5.0 cents per pound in February 1963. At this level, prices are approaching their lowest in a decade, when an average of 4.5 cents per pound was reached in the 1952-53 marketing year. Tallow prices are closely related to the export demand since one-half of our total annual production is available for shipment abroad. Inedible tallow prices probably have reached their seasonal low mark and likely will remain firm and possibly increase slightly over the rest of the marketing year.

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-January 1962-63 totaled 1,122 million pounds compared with 1,203 million pounds last year. Total production for the entire 1962-63 marketing year is expected to reach 3.5 billion pounds, not much different from 1961-62.

During October-January 1962-63, domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases totaled 598 million pounds, compared with 608 million pounds last season. Increased usage in fatty acids and animal feeds were offset by declines in soap, lubricants, and similar oils. Domestic disappearance for the entire marketing year is placed at 1.8 billion pounds, the same as last year. Stocks of inedible tallow on February 1, 1963, totaled 475 million pounds, up 65 million from the same date in 1962.

Exports during October-January 1962-63 were 413 million pounds, almost 30 percent below the 575 million pounds for the same period last year. Exports have been trailing last year ever since the start of the marketing year. January exports, at 74 million pounds, were 39 percent below the 121 million of January 1962. The dock strike unquestionably affected movements during this month, when all ports from the Atlantic to the Gulf Coast were closed. Total exports for the 1962-63 marketing year are placed at around 1.5 billion pounds, about 12 percent below that of last year.

Tallow exports to Japan and The Netherlands, two of the best U. S. customers, are down sharply from last year. Increases for Italy and West Germany failed to offset this decline. An encouraging factor in the picture is the prospects for exporting substantial amounts of tallow and greases under the Food for Peace Program. During October-February 1962-63 a total of 55 million pounds has been shipped, mostly under Title I. Another 175 million pounds is expected to move out before the end of the current marketing year. Korea, Pakistan, Nationalist China, the UAR, and Turkey, are countries which are expected to take substantial amounts of inedible tallow under the program in 1962-63.

Tung Oil Output Lowest Since 1955, Tight World Supplies Bolster Price

Tung oil output from the 1962 crop through February 1963 is estimated at 6 million pounds, down about 27 million pounds from last year's output. Milling operations are almost over, so this likely will be the season's total.

Tung oil stocks on November 1, 1962, the beginning of the marketing year, totaled 13 million pounds, compared with 8 million pounds last year. None of the stocks were in the hands of the CCC and no oil is expected to be acquired by the Corporation in 1962-63. This makes the second consecutive year in which there have been no Government stocks at the start of the marketing year.

Although the Presidential restriction limiting tung oil imports to 26 million pounds was lifted in May 1962, imported supplies are not expected to exceed 20 million pounds. The tight world supply situation is expected to continue throughout the summer of 1963. Argentina and Paraguay will hold the only major supplies, and with keen competition, available supplies should disappear quickly. Imports for November-January 1962-63 totaled 7.2 million pounds, 2.3 million above last year this time.

Should domestic production and imports reach expectations, U. S. supplies of tung oil will total 39 million pounds. This is one-third below the availabilities of last season. Domestic disappearance in 1962-63 at around 33 million pounds will be the lowest in the postwar period to date and about 8 percent below 1961-62.

Tung oil prices (Southern mills) during November-February 1962-63, averaged 39 cents per pound, nearly one-third above the same period last year. This is the highest price level since the spring of 1952, when they averaged around 40 cents a pound. Tung oil prices in mid-March at 39.5 cents per pound were 6.0 cents above March 1962. Prospects are for prices this spring and summer to remain at or above the April-September 1962 high level of 38.5 cents per pound.

Prices of imported tung oil (tanks, New York) also have reflected the tight supply situation, moving up steadily from 26 cents per pound in June 1961 to 40.4 cents in January 1963.

Sharply reduced supplies of tung oil along with high prices this year are encouraging drying oil users to shift to substitutes where possible. Wholesale prices (tanks New York, per pound) for competitive drying oils in February 1963 averaged as follows: dehydrated castor oil, 25.1 cents; linseed oil, 13.8 cents; and oiticica oil, 22.0 cents.

1962 Imports of Fats and Oils Total 1.2 Billion Pounds

U. S. imports of fats, oils and the oil equivalent of oilseeds totaled 1.2 billion pounds in calendar 1962, slightly above the average for recent years (table 14). About 725 million pounds or three-fifths of the total consisted of coconut oil and copra sent in from the Philippines. Next in order was 106 million pounds of castor oil and beans from Brazil and India and 84 million pounds of palm kernel oil mainly from Nigeria. Marine mammal oil imports were 67 million pounds. Imports of olive oil, mostly from Spain, totaled 58 million pounds. Smaller quantities of corn, palm, tung, and other oils are also imported.

World War II dramatically changed the position of the United States in the world fats and oils economy. From one of the world's major fats and oils importing countries, under the pressure of urgent wartime requirements, the United States became almost completely self-sufficient. Perhaps more remarkable has been the subsequent rapid expansion of American fats and oils production and the increasing relative importance of American exports in world trade.

Table 14.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years, 1961-62

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Average			1961	1962	Average			1961	1962
	1937-41	1946-50	1951-55			1937-41	1946-50	1951-55		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	3.8	2.3	.5	2.4	2.3	9.5	15.3	66.8	9.9	20.0
Lard	2/	2/	1.4	2/	2/	272.7	484.7	610.6	485.4	484.2
Beef fats	3.9	2/	.2	.3	.2	7.2	11.4	33.3	8.4	10.2
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	289.4	511.4	710.7	503.7	514.4
Corn oil	14.0	2/	.3	21.2	25.2	2/	.9	.6	---	---
Cottonseed oil	72.1	.9	.1	---	2/	11.0	62.6	3/287.7	357.9	371.4
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	4.2	2.1	3.6
Olive oil, edible	48.5	31.9	49.0	58.8	57.5	---	.2	.1	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	.1	7.6	1.3	4.3	2.4	22.0	17.7	7.1	.2
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.9	18.2	5.4	.5
Soybean oil	7.0	.1	2/	---	---	10.5	190.7	197.3	602.4	1,213.6
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	---	---	2/	2/	2/	30.9	105.5	427.7	1,468.8	1,765.0
Other vegetable oils	25.7	9.0	6.1	11.5	10.9	14.7	6.3	35.8	25.2	26.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	42.0	63.1	92.8	97.9	69.5	473.3	989.3	2,468.9	3,380.7
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.6	1.4	.7	1.5	1.5	193.2	851.5	1,593.1	1,427.1
Greases 4/	---	2/	.9	2/	.2	5.1	35.1	137.1	211.4	168.5
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	10.0	7.0	3.2	5.6	2.7	32.4	97.8	122.5	123.1
Marine mammal oils	25.4	20.2	39.2	58.6	67.0	2.9	.1	.3	2.8	5.5
Foots and soap stock, incl. olive oil 5/	25.7	4.6	2.8	.3	.3	---	---	.3	---	---
Palm oil	301.2	60.4	59.7	56.0	35.5	17.3	8.4	.3	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	96.8	111.0	118.8	110.1	28.9	268.6	1,087.3	1,929.8	1,724.2
Coconut oil	362.8	77.6	131.6	162.8	265.7	33.4	34.4	22.2	3.4	1.5
Copra (64 percent)	335.9	609.8	446.1	490.5	457.5	27.8	5.4	.1	---	---
Palm kernel oil	28.8	8.0	32.5	84.1	84.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	695.4	610.2	737.4	807.4	61.2	39.8	22.3	3.4	1.5
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	351.7	19.4	2/	2/	2/	---	33.3	79.3	90.5	78.8
Linseed oil	.1	43.2	2/	2/	2/	3.3	21.8	143.2	20.5	6.3
Oiticica oil	16.0	14.2	10.6	7.1	23.2	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	25.2	46.0	33.4	26.9
Tung oil	100.4	93.6	28.2	26.9	21.2	5.0	3.8	2.0	21.4	10.1
Total	468.2	170.4	38.8	34.0	44.4	9.9	84.1	270.5	165.8	122.1
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	4.6	10.5	6.6	12.0	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	14.6	96.0	118.8	105.6	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	.8
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	95.0	122.4	54.1	1.9	9.4	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	23.2	29.8	14.8	12.8	---	5.9	.4	.7	1.1
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.1	---	---	.2	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	3.0	6.8	4.4	3.9	---	---	.2	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	39.8	11.6	---	---	7.3	4.6	8.0	8.9	15.2
Total	228.9	212.0	214.0	151.3	147.8	8.3	12.9	9.8	10.9	17.1
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	.1	---	---	1.3	16.4	6.4	7.0	7.2
Shortening	1.4	---	2/	---	---	8.0	20.4	19.5	21.0	19.0
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	22.9	20.3
Salad products (fat content) 6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	3.3	3.7
Soap (fat content)	2.8	1.3	.8	1.4	1.6	30.8	53.6	29.4	17.7	15.5
Fatty acids	---	2.0	2.7	3.1	4.1	---	33.6	29.2	48.3	48.8
Total	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.5	5.7	40.1	124.0	88.5	120.2	114.5
Grand total 7/	1,982.7	1,222.3	1,042.8	1,141.6	1,215.9	507.9	1,514.1	3,178.4	5,203.0	5,874.5

1/ Includes re-exports and shipments.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
4/ Exports of neats foot oil and stock included in grease.
5/ Exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids, beginning January 1958.
6/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
Note-Data in this table reported by Census. Does not include USDA estimates of foreign donations, starting in 1961, that are shown in some other tables.

From a net importer of 1.5 billion pounds of fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds) in 1937-41, the United States by 1962 had become a net exporter of 4.7 billion pounds. The total change in the import-export position was 6.2 billion pounds (table 14). The U. S. share of world export trade increased from 2 percent prewar to 33 percent in 1962. The U. S. share of world imports has decreased from 17 percent before the war to 7 percent in 1962.

Domestic Use of Food Fats Sets New Record in 1962

Civilians in calendar year 1962 took a record 8.4 billion pounds (including only the fat content of butter and margarine) of food fats and oils, as measured by domestic disappearance, compared with 8.2 billion in 1961 (table 15). Use per person in 1962 averaged 46.0 pounds, 0.7 pounds more than in 1961, and compared with the previous postwar high of 46.2 pounds in 1959. Increases in cooking and salad oils and shortening more than offset reductions in the per capita rates of butter, margarine and lard. The retail prices for all food fats and oils products in 1962 averaged 2 percent below 1961 levels.

Combined domestic use of table spreads (butter and margarine) in 1962 averaged 16.5 pounds per capita, down 0.4 pounds from 1961. Butter consumed per person was 7.2 pounds compared with 7.4 pounds the previous year. This was the seventh consecutive year butter use declined and was the lowest of record. Margarine use per person in 1962 averaged 9.3 pounds, 0.2 pounds under 1961. This is the first year since 1955 that margarine failed to show an annual increase in its per capita rate. The downtrend in the butter consumption rate continued in 1962 in spite of increased amounts distributed through welfare and school lunch programs. Donations to such outlets in 1962 were 9 percent above those of 1961. This increase probably somewhat restricted the use of margarine, particularily in institutional market outlets.

Combined consumption of the cooking fats (lard and shortening) in 1962 averaged 20.7 pounds per capita compared with 20.5 pounds in 1961. Shortening use per person was at a new high of 13.4 pounds, 0.6 pounds more than the year before. The direct use of lard per person dropped to a record low of 7.3 pounds, 0.4 pounds in a year.

Domestic use of "other edible oils", the major component of which is cooking and salad oils, in 1962 averaged 12.7 pounds per person, 1.5 pounds more than in 1961. This category has shown a fairly steady growth pattern for many years, as consumers shift to liquid-type oil products. It also reflects the growing commercial use of oils in the production of mayonnaise, salad dressings, potato chips, frozen french fries, mellorine, bakery food mixes, and other prepared foods.

Table 15.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1925-61

Year	Food products													
	Butter (Actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products		Margarine (Actual weight)		Shortening		Cooking and salad oils 1/		Edible oils 2/		All food products 3/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average														
1925-29	2,134	17.9	1,501	12.6	283	2.4	1,144	9.6	4/		618	5.2	5,225	43.9
1930-34	2,273	18.2	1,688	13.5	252	2.0	1,088	8.7	4/		668	5.4	5,483	43.9
1935-39	2,196	17.0	1,424	11.0	371	2.9	1,519	11.8	4/		844	6.5	5,857	45.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	4/		983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	4/		1,087	8.2	6,270	47.6
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	4/		996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	4/		861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	4/		886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.7	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	4/		801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,640	11.8	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	4/		882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	4/		988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	4/		1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	4/		1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	4/		1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	4/		1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	4/		1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	4/		1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,410	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	4/		1,514	9.5	7,238	45.5
1955	1,460	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	4/		1,704	10.5	7,447	45.9
1956	1,439	8.7	1,623	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	4/		1,800	10.9	7,475	45.2
1957	1,406	8.4	1,589	9.4	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	4/		1,824	10.8	7,469	44.4
1958	1,418	8.3	1,640	9.6	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	4/		1,804	10.5	7,770	45.3
1959	1,371	7.9	1,536	8.8	1,604	9.2	2,196	12.6	1,743	10.0	202	1.2	8,068	46.2
1960	1,331	7.5	1,359	7.7	1,676	9.4	2,238	12.6	1,865	10.5	169	1.0	8,053	45.4
1961	1,334	7.4	1,396	7.7	1,708	9.5	2,311	12.8	1,899	10.5	123	.7	8,176	45.3
1962 5/	1,320	7.2	1,336	7.3	1,706	9.3	2,452	13.4	2,320	12.7	---	---	8,418	46.0

Year	Industrial products								All products		
									Weight		
	Soap 6/		Drying oil products 7/		Other industrial products 6/		All industrial products		Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	Par capita
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita			
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average											
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0	8,282	7,826	65.8
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3	8,369	7,883	63.2
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2	9,198	8,709	67.5
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	69.8
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	626	4.7	3,967	30.1	10,720	10,238	77.7
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	645	4.9	3,576	27.2	9,953	9,478	72.1
1943	1,844	14.3	839	6.5	781	6.1	3,462	26.9	9,262	8,871	68.8
1944	2,059	16.0	852	6.6	803	6.2	3,716	28.9	9,361	8,970	69.8
1945	1,844	14.3	807	6.3	936	7.3	3,587	27.8	9,010	8,636	66.9
1946	1,724	12.5	914	6.6	863	6.2	3,502	25.3	9,424	9,041	65.3
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,177	7.4	1,001	6.3	1,349	8.5	3,527	22.2	11,295	10,765	67.7
1955	1,115	6.9	1,104	6.8	1,621	10.0	3,840	23.7	11,829	11,287	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,976	11,437	69.2
1957	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,950	11.6	3,959	23.5	11,980	11,428	67.9
1958	914	5.3	920	5.4	2,155	12.6	3,989	23.3	12,335	11,759	68.6
1959	862	4.9	910	5.2	2,462	14.1	4,234	24.3	12,889	12,303	70.5
1960	860	4.8	821	4.6	2,590	14.6	4,271	24.1	12,911	12,325	69.5
1961	830	4.6	849	4.7	2,546	14.1	4,223	23.4	12,993	12,399	68.7
1962 5/	775	4.2	868	4.7	2,720	14.9	4,369	23.9	13,323	12,789	69.9

1/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. Not reported separately prior to 1959. 2/ Mainly salad and cooking oils prior to 1959. Beginning with 1959 includes all food fats and oils used other than butter, lard, margarine, shortening or cooking and salad oils. 3/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 4/ Not available. Included in "edible oil" category. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 7/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.--Margarine (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1935-62

Year	Supply					Disposition			
	Production			Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
							Military	Civilian 1/	
	Colored	Uncolored	Total					Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2	370	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.9
1940	2	318	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	5	363	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	65	361	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	116	498	614	---	614	2/109	2	501	3.9
1944	108	481	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	99	515	614	---	614	2/83	14	525	4.1
1946	58	514	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	59	687	746	---	746	3/31	6	713	5.0
1948	96	812	908	---	908	3/16	5	887	6.1
1949	177	685	862	---	862	3/7	4	851	5.8
1950	500	437	937	13	950	3/7	11	918	6.1
1951	829	212	1,041	14	1,055	3/6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,156	130	1,286	19	1,305	3/7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,228	64	1,292	25	1,317	3/9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	4/	4/	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	---	---	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	---	---	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1,354	8.2
1957	---	---	1,463	28	1,490	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958	---	---	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959	---	---	1,611	38	1,649	10	2	1,604	9.2
1960	---	---	1,695	34	1,729	10	11	1,676	9.4
1961	---	---	1,724	33	1,756	8	7	1,708	9.5
1962 5/	---	---	1,726	33	1,759	8	5	1,706	9.3
1963				39					

1/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 2/ Includes American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages. 3/ Includes estimated quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals. 4/ Breakdown between colored and uncolored not available beginning with 1954. Production mainly colored since 1953. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-62

Year	Vegetable oils						Animal fats and oils		Vegetable stearine 1/	Total 2/
	Soybean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil	Other	Lard	Beef fats		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	32	125	3	1	105	15	2	20	---	303
1940	87	116	2	3/	22	6	5	19	3/	257
1941	76	150	2	1	30	6	8	24	---	297
1942	133	167	1	2	3	3	8	29	---	346
1943	198	252	5	6	0	4	11	24	3/	500
1944	211	215	12	11	0	3/	10	17	1	478
1945	207	254	10	9	0	3/	6	13	---	499
1946	201	223	12	7	15	---	2	5	---	465
1947	228	323	17	7	21	---	3	8	---	607
1948	255	453	11	1	5	2	3	6	---	736
1949	257	431	3/	1	3/	---	4	7	---	701
1950	312	418	7	1	---	2	4	9	11	764
1951	473	334	16	4	1	2	4	7	11	851
1952	652	354	3	3/	---	---	5	8	24	1,046
1953	726	275	2	1	7	2	8	13	12	1,049
1954	665	397	2	3/	5	1	7	10	17	1,106
1955	746	278	2	3/	6	1	13	9	16	1,075
1956	752	283	3	1	8	1	31	6	24	1,111
1957	874	237	3	3/	5	3	25	9	24	1,182
1958	1,070	145	4	1	4	2	16	8	19	1,269
1959	1,094	124	3	20	4	3	36	8	4/	1,291
1960	1,105	136	4	55	4	1	56	6	---	1,367
1961	1,062	139	3	89	3	11	72	6	---	1,386
1962 5/	1,058	106	4	96	9	38	70	10	---	1,391

1/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil. 2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and 2 million in 1957 and 1958. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.--Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-62

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
								Total	Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total						Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.1
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	2/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	2/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	2/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	2/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	2/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	2/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	65	1,410	8.9
1955	1,383	162	1,545	1	379	1,925	224	1,537	77	1,460	9.0
1956	1,413	140	1,553	3	163	1,719	184	1,510	70	1,439	8.7
1957	1,414	119	1,533	3	25	1,561	13	1,461	55	1,406	8.4
1958	1,390	96	1,486	2	87	1,575	38	1,468	50	1,418	8.3
1959	1,334	76	1,411	2	69	1,482	29	1,422	51	1,371	7.9
1960	1,373	62	1,435	3	31	1,468	11	1,381	50	1,331	7.5
1961	1,484	52	1,536	2	77	1,615	10	1,380	46	1,334	7.4
1962 3/	1,542	45	1,587	2	225	1,814	4/44	1,382	62	1,320	7.2
1963					5/388						

1/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Less than 500,000. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates of butter, butter oil and ghee shipped under foreign donations program not reported by Census. 5/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage reports.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 19.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1935-62

Year	Supply						Disposition					
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Total 2/	Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance		
										Total	Direct use	
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total			Exports 3/	Shipments	Total		Total	Per civilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	944	686		1,630	96	1,726	166	26	192	1,430	1,424	11.0
1940	1,527	761		2,288	162	2,450	201	31	232	1,924	1,901	14.4
1941	1,526	702		2,228	294	2,522	393	31	424	1,900	1,819	13.8
1942	1,724	676		2,401	199	2,600	652	33	685	1,805	1,688	12.8
1943	2,080	785		2,865	110	2,976	757	39	796	1,884	1,679	13.0
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	938	1,957	1,583	12.3
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	672	1,722	1,509	11.7
1946	1,342	353	439	2,134	129	2,265	451	39	490	1,664	1,640	11.8
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	417	1,929	1,792	12.6
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	327	1,987	1,850	12.7
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	667	1,910	1,744	11.8
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	523	2,112	1,891	12.6
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	743	2,143	1,855	12.3
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	694	2,087	1,817	11.8
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	476	2,016	1,772	11.4
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	521	1,779	1,627	10.2
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	620	1,998	1,639	10.1
1956	2,255	304	198	2,757	147	2,904	611	60	672	2,121	1,623	9.8
1957	2,080	287	180	2,547	112	2,659	501	62	563	1,994	1,589	9.4
1958	1,982	271	173	2,426	101	2,527	389	66	455	1,977	1,640	9.6
1959	2,309	300	171	2,780	95	2,875	605	68	673	2,078	1,536	8.8
1960	2,127	292	144	2,563	124	2,687	620	61	681	1,912	1,359	7.7
1961	2,118	266	133	2,517	94	2,611	417	69	485	2,015	1,396	7.7
1962 4/	2,104	257	135	2,496	110	2,606	422	62	484	1,994	1,336	7.3
1963					128							

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1948 and 1951 include stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1952, when 7 million pounds were imported. 3/ 1947-53, include shipments by CARE. 4/ Preliminary

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1935-62 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
						Domestic disappearance		
							Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military excluding relief	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959	2,252	---	127	2,380	36	32	2,196	12.6
1960	2,313	---	115	2,428	31	39	2,238	12.6
1961	2,456	---	120	2,576	3/92	51	2,311	12.8
1962 4/	2,686	---	123	2,809	3/139	50	2,452	13.4
1963			168					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 21.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-62

Year	Vegetable oils							Animal fats and oils		Total primary fats and oils	Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Cottonseed oil	Soybean oil	Coconut oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Other 1/	Total	Lard	Beef fats				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	1,014	119	28	68	1	195	1,425	4	117	1,546	---		1,546
1940	823	212	18	23	1	44	1,121	17	58	1,196	---		1,196
1941	889	216	22	82	2/	93	1,302	51	65	1,418	---		1,418
1942	694	336	5	38	4	58	1,135	62	88	1,285	3/24		1,309
1943	572	568	2/	51	6	4/25	1,222	36	112	1,370	88		1,458
1944	490	620	2/	61	5	10	1,186	39	85	1,310	78		1,388
1945	487	683	2/	51	2	23	1,246	23	106	1,375	81		1,456
1946	502	744	18	42	3	10	1,319	20	58	1,397	69		1,466
1947	300	705	87	65	3	1	1,161	101	64	1,326	70		1,396
1948	321	708	48	56	4	6	1,143	114	45	1,300	101		1,403
1949	532	713	20	12	1	3	1,281	118	31	1,430	64		1,494
1950	549	841	0	12	1	27	1,430	177	31	1,638	89		1,727
1951	335	731	20	21	1	25	1,133	200	23	1,356	48		1,405
1952	388	851	33	6	1	2	1,281	232	34	1,547	66		1,613
1953	376	903	2	4	1	4	1,290	227	46	1,563	82	35	1,681
1954	640	918	15	5	1	20	1,599	142	89	1,830	99	39	1,969
1955	439	930	4	6	3	15	1,397	334	118	1,849	99	40	1,988
1956	323	782	6	6	2	8	1,127	459	141	1,727	90	38	1,855
1957	272	796	8	6	4	3	1,089	376	226	1,691	95	37	1,824
1958	239	1,055	12	5	3	2	1,316	318	252	1,886	86	39	2,011
1959	320	1,143	20	1	5	5	1,494	493	257	2,244	5/	5/	2,244
1960	365	1,169	10	2	4	3	1,553	480	268	2,302	5/	5/	2,302
1961	356	1,160	26	3	14	22	1,581	530	348	2,459	5/	5/	2,459
1962 6/	368	1,362	24	2	7	26	1,789	571	338	2,698	5/	5/	2,698

1/ Includes fish oils which have been negligible in recent years. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ October-December quarter only. 4/ Includes 7 million pounds of linseed oil. 5/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 22.--Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-62

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)										
							Food uses							Non-food uses			
	Production from domestic materials	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	6,166	845	1,146	8,157	1,445	5,710	1,420	1,171	819	183	372		3,965	991	580	174	1,746
1922	6,198	1,208	1,002	8,409	1,161	6,453	1,515	1,464	774	154	491		4,398	1,119	726	209	2,055
1923	6,849	1,464	795	9,107	1,403	6,884	1,609	1,605	758	193	433		4,598	1,196	789	301	2,286
1924	7,245	1,231	821	9,297	1,325	7,081	1,638	1,625	832	199	485		4,779	1,321	806	175	2,302
1925	7,124	1,391	891	9,407	1,053	7,477	1,684	1,421	1,166	202	542		5,015	1,415	843	205	2,463
1926	7,391	1,607	876	9,874	1,036	7,672	1,729	1,434	1,154	209	646		5,172	1,486	830	185	2,501
1927	7,596	1,621	1,166	10,384	1,047	7,901	1,751	1,509	1,203	237	556		5,256	1,626	872	148	2,646
1928	7,334	1,669	1,436	10,439	1,069	8,080	1,702	1,591	1,166	274	584		5,317	1,635	914	214	2,763
1929	7,506	2,175	1,291	10,975	1,117	8,344	1,721	1,552	1,245	304	662		5,484	1,699	926	235	2,860
1930	7,233	1,800	1,514	10,547	906	8,023	1,740	1,559	1,242	277	727		5,545	1,560	674	243	2,477
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601		5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575		5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647		5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676		5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750		5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,698	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748		5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,655	2,726	1,801	11,182	251	8,879	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845		5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,396	1,815	2,052	11,263	326	8,677	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897		5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,849	1,862	2,260	11,971	554	9,206	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942		6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,350	1,651	2,211	12,212	423	9,298	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982		6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,941	1,907	2,491	13,339	629	10,472	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095		6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,068
1942	9,576	989	4/2,239	12,804	889	9,917	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038		6,212	2,059	973	617	3,708
1943	10,398	966	1,998	13,362	1,441	5/9,731	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883		6,026	1,989	890	832	3,711
1944	10,497	992	2,190	13,679	1,511	9,998	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891		5,965	2,259	917	858	4,035
1945	9,301	904	2,170	12,375	996	9,670	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853		5,732	2,069	874	993	3,936
1946	8,801	812	1,709	11,322	780	9,303	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868		5,655	1,827	934	886	3,647
1947	9,912	1,358	1,239	12,560	884	10,313	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983		6,114	2,331	1,017	891	4,239
1948	10,405	1,290	1,312	13,007	940	10,371	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102		6,303	2,109	1,081	874	4,065
1949	11,828	1,104	4/1,696	14,628	2,248	6/10,199	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189		6,419	1,817	974	944	3,735
1950	12,056	1,320	7/2,178	15,554	2,045	6/11,523	1,327	1,906	1,727	764	1,314		7,038	1,857	1,193	1,220	4,271
1951	12,414	1,160	7/1,986	15,560	2,446	6/10,751	1,213	1,896	1,405	851	1,197		6,562	1,571	1,151	1,312	4,034
1952	12,341	1,001	7/2,363	15,705	2,279	6/10,762	1,102	1,826	1,613	1,046	1,381		6,974	1,416	1,032	1,296	3,744
1953	12,806	1,001	7/2,664	16,471	2,655	*6/10,805	1,104	1,778	1,681	1,049	1,426		7,035	1,349	1,086	1,290	3,726
1954	13,269	994	7/3,012	17,275	3,943	*6/11,062	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,528		7,418	1,223	1,018	1,394	3,635
1955	14,364	1,056	7/2,264	17,684	4,102	6/11,600	1,237	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,717		7,658	1,158	1,124	1,673	3,955
1956	15,422	984	7/1,982	18,338	4,950	6/11,704	1,215	1,626	1,855	1,111	1,820		7,628	1,064	1,107	1,915	4,086
1957	15,275	1,008	7/1,734	18,017	4,670	6/11,685	1,176	1,592	1,824	1,182	1,851		7,624	1,037	1,032	2,017	4,085
1958	15,089	1,047	7/1,662	17,798	3,893	6/12,096	1,182	1,642	2,011	1,269	1,844		7,947	946	934	2,263	4,143
1959	17,023	1,032	8/7/1,809	19,864	5,376	6/12,163	1,145	1,538	2,244	1,291	9/1,816	212	8,246	867	924	2,483	4,274
1960	17,352	1,075	10/2,325	20,752	5,965	12,649	1,112	1,361	2,302	1,367	1,916	178	8,241	892	833	2,694	4,419
1961	17,611	1,145	10/2,138	20,894	12/5,194	12,929	1,111	1,399	2,459	1,386	2,126	133	8,614	967	855	2,598	4,420
1962 11/	18,318	1,178	10/2,814	22,310	12/6,000	13,351	1,113	1,339	2,698	1,391	2,535	---	8,887	797	877	2,752	4,426
1963			10/2,979														

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 2/ Includes commercial exports, Voluntary or civilian relief, re-exports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category. 4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure. 5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.
6/ Includes Government stockpiling. 7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials. 8/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier year's because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils and stearin. 9/ Not reported separately prior to 1959. 10/ Includes GSA stockpile of coconut oil. 11/ Preliminary. 12/ Includes estimates of foreign donation of food fats, not reported by Census. *Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

U. S. CASTORBEAN AND OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES AGAIN

by

George W. Kromer

Overall industrial demand for castor oil in the United States has fluctuated only moderately since World War II. Excluding the years 1949-53 when castor oil was stockpiled by the U. S. Government, apparent domestic disappearance varied between 116 million pounds in 1947 and 139 million in 1954. Since the mid-1950's consumption has been relatively stable at an average annual rate of about 130 million pounds. (See cover chart.)

Domestic production of castorbeans was economically unattractive after the war and consequently declined. Interest in the crop began to revive as improvements in methods of production led to greater castorbean yields. Complete mechanization, improvement of varieties, and extension of irrigation to practically all the castorbean acreage made possible a fivefold increase per acre in castorbean yields during the 1950's.

Experience has shown castorbeans can be grown successfully on a commerical basis and can compete effectively for land with other crops when yields and price relationships are favorable. Adaptable areas are chiefly in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska.

In 1962, castorbeans were permitted to be grown on acres diverted from the production of wheat and feed grains with a 30 percent partial payment of the regular rate if the acreage was devoted to conservation uses. About 4,250 acres were planted under this program last year.

Some farmers who are looking for a new cash crop to replace crops now in surplus, such as cotton and feed grains, may try castorbeans this year. Prospects are that 1963 acreage in this oilseed crop may be larger than in recent years. Trade sources indicate that contracting for 1963 crop is up over 1962.

Since large quantities of castorbeans and castor oil must be imported each year (88 percent of domestic requirements), castorbeans could be expanded as a replacement for crops now in surplus. 1/

Castorbean Acreage in United States Varies Widely Year-to-Year

Castorbean acreage and production in the United States has varied widely over the past 12 years, partly because of sharp fluctuations in prices. During the Korean emergency and assisted by a Government production program, a peak of 125,000 acres was planted in 1953. However, the average yield per acre was only about one-fifth a ton of seed. At that time the Federal Government was stockpiling castor oil and guaranteed farmers a minimum price of 9 cents per pound for all beans produced domestically. Under this incentive, bean output increased sharply to 51 million pounds in 1953. When the guaranteed price was

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1/ Castorbeans are poisonous and should not be eaten by humans or livestock.

cut to 6 cents per pound in 1954, output fell to 11 million pounds. With the elimination of the government production program, acreage dropped sharply in 1955 and 1956, partly because of uncertain prices and difficulties in cultivation and harvesting. Domestic needs for oil were obtained from imports of whole beans and extracted oil. Brazil and India were the major producers and suppliers of the world's needs, including the United States. Since the low mark of U. S. castorbean acreage in 1955 and 1956 of 5,000 acres, the crop has been expanding again.

In 1962, domestic growers harvested about 23,500 acres of castorbeans, according to trade estimates. These produced about 34 million pounds of beans (hulled basis), compared with 27 million in 1961 (table 23). Over 90 percent of the castorbeans were grown under irrigation, with Texas accounting for three-fifths of the U. S. output. The average yield per acre in 1962 was 1,434 pounds compared with 1,029 pounds a year earlier and the record 1,765 pounds achieved in 1958. It varied from 1,855 pounds per acre in Texas to 757 pounds in New Mexico.

Research has made possible large scale production of castorbeans in the United States by mechanical methods. Yields per harvested acreage have been greatly increased--from about 250 pounds in 1952 to 1,765 pounds in 1958. Improved varieties, a shift from dryland to irrigated land, and machine harvesting have boosted yields upward to where harvesting a ton of beans per acre is not uncommon. With yields like this, the United States could become self-sufficient in its needs for castor oil at the 1962 consumption level with about 130,000 acres harvested--assuming a 1,000 pounds of castor oil would be obtained per acre of beans harvested.

If all of the 1962 castorbean crop is crushed, it should yield around 16 million pounds of castor oil, or about 12 percent of U. S. annual requirements of 130 million pounds (table 24). This disappearance rate is expected to continue in 1963 so about 115 million pounds or 88 percent of U. S.requirements of castorbeans or castor oil will need to be imported or obtained from the GSA stockpile, as discussed later.

An Integrated Industry

Castorbean production in the United States is an integrated industry. Farmers grow castorbeans under contract with castor oil processors. The processors agree to pay a definite price at harvest, give specific information on growing the crop, and help make arrangements to harvest it. Do not grow a castorbean crop unless you have a marketing contract with a processor. Custom hulling service is available to farmers in the major areas of production. Oil processing plants are located on the east and west coasts and prices to growers are usually the "delivered price." Price data on domestic and imported castorbeans are not available for recent years.

The castorbean marketing season ordinarily begins in July and runs through mid-February, but varies somewhat between varieties and irrigated and dryland areas. Harvesters are in use which both harvest and hull castorbeans with only one operator at about an acre per hour. Field hulling facilitates

Table 23.--Castorbeans: Estimated acreage, yield and production, by States, 1951-62

State	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*
	Harvested acreage											
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
California (irrigated)	15.1	1.3	3.7	2.3	.7	.8	5.5	13.4	5.1	1.4	.9	1.0
Arizona (irrigated)	3.8	.5	2.6	.7	2.6	1.1	3.0	1.9	.7	.3	.3	1.1
New Mexico (irrigated) 3/	---	---	1.8	3.7	---	---	1.2	.2	.9	3.3	3.4	3.7
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	19.5	72.2	79.6	10.0	---	.5	2.1	7.4	10.3	18.3	7.5	11.0
Oklahoma 2/	24.3	23.6	35.5	7.4	1.3	1.5	.1	.2	---	---	.4	---
Arkansas	4/	5/	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	.2	.5	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	.1	.2	.1	4/	---	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	4.8
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.9	1.8	4.5	1.9
United States	62.7	97.6	124.5	26.6	5.1	4.8	12.1	23.3	17.9	26.1	25.8	23.5
	Production											
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
California (irrigated)	11.4	1.6	5.3	2.9	1.1	1.7	12.5	25.0	8.2	2.3	1.4	1.7
Arizona (irrigated)	3.4	.4	3.5	.7	2.0	1.2	4.4	3.2	.9	.4	.4	1.4
New Mexico (irrigated) 3/	---	---	1.2	2.7	---	---	1.1	.2	.9	2.7	2.4	2.8
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	2.6	17.5	30.2	2.4	---	.5	2.3	12.6	13.1	22.2	13.1	20.4
Oklahoma 2/	3.3	4.9	10.6	1.4	.2	.2	6/	6/	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	5/	.1	.4	.3	.1	6/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	6/	.1	6/	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	6/	.1	6/	6/	---	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.0	4.7
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	6/	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.7
United States	20.8	24.6	51.3	10.8	3.4	3.8	20.3	41.1	24.3	31.3	26.6	33.7
	Yield per acre											
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
California (irrigated)	756	1,218	1,442	1,275	1,614	1,988	2,252	1,861	1,609	1,660	1,555	1,700
Arizona (irrigated)	905	982	1,354	912	750	1,048	1,472	1,647	1,189	1,156	1,331	1,273
New Mexico (irrigated) 3/	---	---	665	725	---	---	904	1,247	1,037	814	697	757
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	135	242	380	243	---	966	1,123	1,691	1,278	1,210	1,754	1,855
Oklahoma 2/	137	208	299	186	150	150	239	287	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	428	5/	288	307	300	170	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	200	252	191	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	291	430	206	320	---	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	323	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	706	979
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	561	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas (irrigated) 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	565	1,302	1,312	643	1,421
United States	332	252	412	408	665	778	1,683	1,765	1,358	1,197	1,029	1,434

1/ 1951-54 mostly dryland.

2/ Mostly dryland but does include some irrigated areas.

3/ Includes some dryland.

4/ Less than 50 acres.

5/ No data available.

6/ Less than 50,000 pounds. *Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Estimates for 1951-54 based on data collected by CCC during the 4-year domestic castorbean production and procurement program. Estimates for 1955-to date were provided by the Baker Castor Oil Company.

marketing by trucking the beans directly from the harvester either to the oil mill or to a local station where truck loads are consolidated into carlot shipments.

The price castorbean crushers pay seed producers is directly related to the oil price, as the oil probably comprises 85-90 percent of the total value of products from a ton of castorbeans. For every pound of oil obtained from the castorseed there is at least 1 pound of pomace. Castor oil has a wide range of industrial uses. But pomace use has been mainly restricted to fertilizers because it still contains some toxin and allergen that is present in the castorseed. Castor pomace (or waste meal) normally contains 36 percent protein although some castor meal has been upgraded to 55 percent.

Castorbean Statistics Are Inadequate

Governmental statistical data for the castorbean industry are limited. Because of the small size of the crop the USDA does not make acreage and production estimates for castorbeans nor collect data on prices received by farmers. The castorbean acreage and production estimates, by States, used in this article were provided by the Baker Castor Oil Company, La Mesa, Calif., for which the author expresses appreciation. This company pioneered in the development of castorbeans as a cash oilseed crop in the West.

The Bureau of the Census no longer shows crushings of castorbeans to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. Separate statistics on the production and stocks for dehydrated castor oil, grade No. 1, and grade No. 3 are no longer available from Census since 1958. Furthermore, the Census monthly stocks report is on a commercial basis and does not include GSA stocks of castor oil being offered for sale.

The "other" category is the largest grouping reported by Census under castor oil consumption or disappearance. A use breakdown loses much of its value when the "other" category is so large. Probably the largest part of the "other", that of sebasic acid, is not shown because of disclosure of individual companies operation. Some of the sebasic acid is subsequently used in one of the reported items, plastics. The Census report on "resins and plastics", however, is restricted to the castor oil consumed directly in this use. This results in misleading data even for the limited items reported.

Because of the inadequate statistics it is necessary to make many estimates for the missing links in the castor oil supply and demand balance sheets.

U. S. Castor Oil Consumption Steady Since Mid-1950's

Castor oil and its derivatives are used mainly as a raw material in military and defense production and other industrial products in everyday use. It is the starting material for the manufacture of sebacic acid which is used in making synthetic lubricants for jet aircraft, plastics, and nylon bristles. It is also used in the manufacture of all-purpose greases, hydraulic fluids, artificial leather, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, soaps, printing inks, special

Table 24.--Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, 1947-62

Year	Supply					Disposition		Price per pound (tanks)	
	Estimated production from		Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance	No. 1 f.o.b. N.J. mills	Dehydrated N. Y.
	Domestic material	Imported material							
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	29.1	33.8
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	22.7	25.8
1949		128	11	32	171	3	1/130	18.1	21.6
1950		128	47	38	213	2	1/181	20.4	24.0
1951	5	74	89	30	198	1	1/174	33.6	38.7
1952	8	66	112	23	209	1	1/182	28.9	34.0
1953	10	56	127	26	219	1	1/169	22.6	27.7
1954	7	55	57	50	169	1	139	17.2	21.8
1955	1	49	95	28	174	1	134	15.9	20.5
1956	2	23	89	39	152	3	121	19.2	23.8
1957	9	16	121	28	175	3	138	23.1	28.2
1958	18	8	84	33	143	2	116	21.0	27.3
1959	11	9	116	3/31	167	2	130	20.0	25.1
1960	14	1	107	35	157	1	131	20.0	25.0
1961	13	2	119	25	159	1	123	20.8	25.0
1962 2/	16	9	106	35	166	1	127	20.0	25.1
1963				38					

1/ Includes Government stockpiling. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils

Table 25.--Castor oil: Utilization, 1947-62

Year	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins and plastics	Other drying oils	Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Other	Foots and loss	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1	35	4	---	6	---	---	70	---	116
1948	1	48	4	---	1	---	---	68	6	128
1949	1	39	3	3	7	---	---	65	---	1/130
1950	1	47	6	5	3	---	---	75	7	1/181
1951	2/	26	2/	9	0	---	---	90	3	1/174
1952	1	17	1	19	3	---	---	90	---	1/182
1953	1	22	1	16	8	---	---	80	---	1/169
1954	2/	19	2/	15	5	---	---	99	---	139
1955	2/	27	---	27	9	---	---	70	---	134
1956	2/	27	---	37	10	---	---	48	---	121
1957	2/	27	---	43	10	---	---	58	---	138
1958	2/	23	---	33	9	---	---	52	---	116
1959	1	28	---	46	9	4/6	4/5	36	---	130
1960	---	31	---	45	9	6	6	34	---	131
1961	2/	28	---	39	9	6	6	34	---	123
1962 3/	1	29	---	40	9	7	7	35	---	127

1/ Includes Government stockpiling. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Prior to 1959 included in "other" category.

low temperature lubricants, and flexible coatings, as well as plasticizers in the manufacture of explosives and fabrics. One of the largest consumers is the protective-coating industry in which dehydrated castor oil is used as a quick-drying base for paints, lacquers, and varnishes. The medicinal use as a purgative which made castor oil famous now probably accounts for only about 1 percent of its consumption.

Domestic disappearance of castor oil in the postwar era (excluding the stockpiling years of 1949-53) has varied between 116 million pounds in 1947 and 139 million in 1954. Castor oil is considered a strategic oil and its use was restricted by the Government from April 5, 1951, to April 1, 1953, so that essential needs growing out of the Korean conflict would be met. Since the mid-1950's industrial consumption of castor oil has been relatively stable, averaging about 130 million pounds annually (table 24).

Apparent domestic disappearance of castor oil in paints and varnishes declined from a peak of 48 million pounds in 1948 to 23 million in 1958 (table 25). Since then usage has increased slightly to just under 30 million pounds annually in 1961 and 1962. Consumption of castor oil in resins and plastics has increased from 3 million pounds in 1949 (the first year data are available for this category) to a peak of 46 million in 1959. Usage since then has been about 40 million pounds annually. These two Census categories (paints and varnishes, resins and plastics) accounted for roughly three-fifths of the 127 million pounds disappearing domestically in the United States during 1962.

The General Services Administration is currently in the process of reducing the U. S. stockpile of 222 million pounds of castor oil (see Stockpile Review, page 42). It was announced in September 1961 that approximately 156 million pounds of crude castor oil would be sold from Government stocks. The GSA commenced offerings in August 1962 and through mid-March 1963, 20 million pounds have been sold. The GSA disposition rate is not to exceed 30 million pounds annually.

Castor Oil Prices Higher Than Linseed Oil but Less Than Tung Oil

Annual average castor oil prices (No. 1, tanks, New Jersey mills) have remained relatively steady during the past 5 years, ranging from 21.0 cents per pound in 1958 to 20.0 cents in 1962. Dehydrated castor oil and No. 3 oil also displayed similar price stability. This is in sharp contrast to earlier years when castor oil prices (No. 1 oil) varied from a high of 34 cents in 1951 (Korea emergency) to a low of 16 cents in 1955--following the termination of U. S. stockpile purchases and fairly large supplies.

In the United States, castor oil normally sells at a higher price than competitive linseed oil but is usually lower than tung oil. In 1962, linseed oil (raw, tanks, Minneapolis) averaged 14 cents per pound, about 6 cents below castor oil (No. 1) whereas tung oil (tanks, New York) averaged 37 cents per pound or 17 cents above castor. Tung oil prices were unusually high in 1962 because of the short supply. Short-term changes in castor oil prices are in-

Table 26 .--Castorbeans: World production, exports, U. S. imports and prices, 1947-62

Year	World			U. S. imports			Price per ton of beans at Brazilian ports
	Production		Exports				
	Total	Excluding U. S.	Beans and oil in terms of beans	Beans	Bean equivalent of oil 1/	Total	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars
1947	464	464	272	138	8	146	216.10
1948	547	547	256	151	2	153	147.16
1949	504	504	184	145	12	157	108.30
1950	541	541	289	132	51	183	141.43
1951	521	510	267	75	96	171	260.02
1952	511	499	291	70	120	190	196.38
1953	518	492	302	57	137	194	145.60
1954	497	492	260	55	61	116	102.95
1955	499	497	340	44	102	146	114.09
1956	501	499	287	21	96	117	153.02
1957	579	569	373	17	130	147	164.45
1958	573	552	331	9	90	99	2/106.00
1959	558	546	329	10	125	135	---
1960	668	652	393	2	115	117	---
1961	584	571	429	2	128	130	---
1962 3/	609	592	410	10	114	124	---

1/ Assuming 46.5 percent oil content. 2/ January-May average. 3/ Preliminary

fluenced on the one hand by changes in supply, and on the other hand by changes in the general level of industrial activity and also by variations in supplies and prices of other drying and technical oils.

Castor oil and its derivatives is a comparatively expensive material for most of the more important uses where it is consumed mainly by virtue of its superior and unique chemical and physical qualities. While domestic usage appears to be only moderately influenced by year-to-year price changes, there probably would be only a few outlets of more than minor importance in which the special properties of castor oil are of such overriding importance as to maintain consumption in the long run regardless of the price level.

The development of new uses for castor oil probably will depend largely upon the assurance of adequate supplies. If these are not available, or if supplies and prices are likely to fluctuate widely, manufacturers will be less interested in castor oil as a starting material for new processes.

Experience has shown that the world supply of castorbeans is elastic. Growing conditions are favorable in many parts of the world, and the possibilities of further expanding acreage for the crop are considerable. Also, in many countries yields per acre can undoubtedly be raised significantly by seed improvement, better cultivations and harvesting methods, pest and disease control and, where possible, irrigation. Also, castorbeans growing wild in parts of South America, Africa, and Asia will be harvested by inexpensive native labor if the market price is sufficiently high but not if the price is low.

U. S. Switches From Imported Castorbeans to Oil

While the United States is a relatively minor producer of castorbeans, it is the world's leading importer and consumer of castor oil and castorbean (oil basis), normally accounting for 35 to 45 percent of the world trade. The major portion of the beans now comes from Ecuador (Brazil prior to 1960) and most of the oil from Brazil and India (table 27).

In the United States the trend in recent years has been toward importing a declining volume of castorbeans for domestic crushing and simultaneously stepping up the imports of castor oil. (See chart, below). This trend chiefly reflects the policy of Brazil and India, who normally produce 50 to 60 percent of the world's castorbeans, to expand the quantities of castorbeans crushed domestically and export castor oil. U. S. imports of castorbeans have declined sharply from 151,000 short tons in 1948 to a mere 2,000 tons in 1961. During the same period imports of castor oil (bean equivalent) fluctuated widely but increased from 2,000 short tons to 128,000 in 1961. This change in the character of imports has resulted in an excess castorbean processing capacity on the east and west coasts of the United States. These crushing facilities are poorly located for processing domestically produced castorbeans.

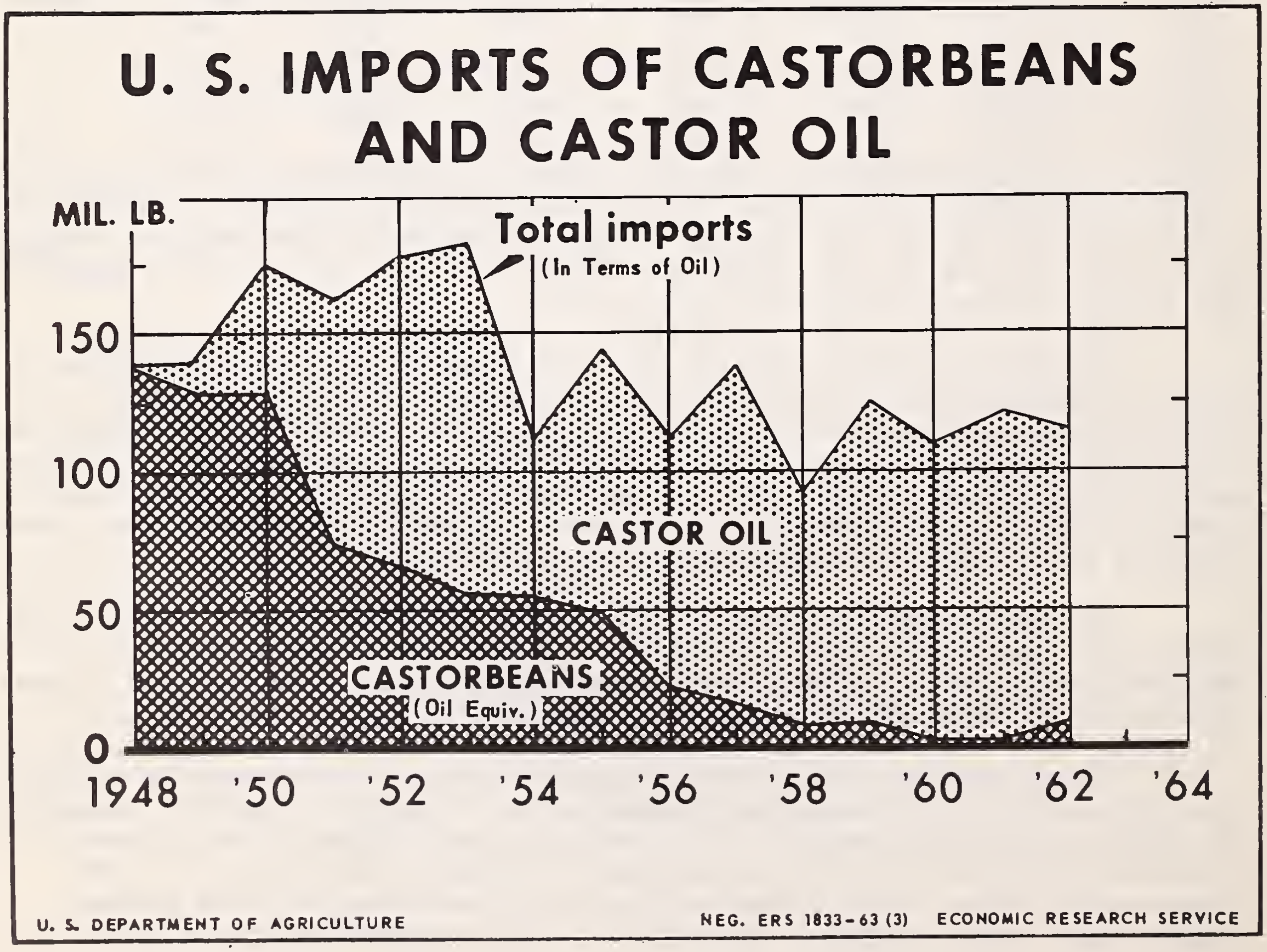

Table 27.--Castorbeans (Oil equivalent*) and Castor Oil: U. S. imports, by country of origin, 1950-62

Country of origin	Average 1950-54			Average 1955-59			1960			1961 1/			1962 1/		
	Beans (oil equiv.)	Oil	Total (oil equiv.)	Beans (oil equiv.)	Oil	Total (oil equiv.)	Beans (oil equiv.)	Oil	Total (oil equiv.)	Beans (oil equiv.)	Oil	Total (oil equiv.)	Beans (oil equiv.)	Oil	Total (oil equiv.)
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:															
El Salvador	83	---	83	15	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti	1,802	---	1,802	706	---	706	340	---	340	29	---	29	878	---	878
Other	46	43	89	11	13	24	---	---	---	2/	---	2/	13	---	13
Total	1,931	43	1,974	732	13	745	340	---	340	29	---	29	891	---	891
South America:															
Argentina	36	258	294	10	445	455	---	166	166	---	220	220	---	---	---
Brazil	22,898	24,313	47,211	7,675	28,639	36,314	---	20,977	20,977	---	55,532	55,532	---	44,497	44,497
Ecuador	3,050	---	3,050	898	---	898	312	---	312	918	---	918	3,643	---	3,643
Paraguay	63	492	555	127	124	251	52	---	52	---	---	---	156	121	277
Peru	---	63	63	---	83	83	---	33	33	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	3	79	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	26,050	25,205	51,255	8,710	29,291	38,001	364	21,176	21,540	918	55,752	56,670	3,799	44,618	48,417
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	3,344	3,344	---	87	87	---	276	276	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany-West	---	1,543	1,543	---	1,674	1,674	---	2,998	2,998	---	335	335	---	3,060	3,060
Netherlands	---	307	307	---	177	177	---	204	204	---	---	---	2/	---	2/
United Kingdom	---	63	63	---	114	114	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	61	184	245	2/	---	2/	2/	3/2,645	2,645	---	3/1,375	1,375	---	3/1,277	1,277
Total	61	5,441	5,502	2/	2,052	2,052	2/	6,123	6,123	---	1,710	1,710	2/	4,337	4,337
Africa:															
Angola	846	279	1,125	---	1,384	1,384	---	675	675	---	930	930	---	165	165
Other	1,569	22	1,591	---	4/95	95	---	5/352	352	---	5/308	308	---	5/161	161
Total	2,415	301	2,716	---	1,479	1,479	---	1,027	1,027	---	1,238	1,238	---	326	326
Asia:															
India	3,869	12,040	15,909	---	17,645	17,645	---	24,960	24,960	---	---	---	---	218	218
Iran	458	---	458	20	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	1,398	190	1,588	---	6/65	65	---	440	440	---	6/578	578	---	6/3,308	3,308
Total	5,725	12,230	17,955	20	17,710	17,730	---	25,400	25,400	---	578	578	---	3,526	3,526
Grand total	36,182	43,220	79,402	9,462	50,545	60,007	704	53,726	54,430	947	59,278	60,225	4,690	52,807	57,497

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than .5 ton.
3/ All from Yugoslovia.
4/ 41 tons from Portuguese West Africa and 54 tons from Belgium Congo.
5/ All from Republic of the Congo.
6/ All from Japan

*Oil content of imported castorbeans assumed to be 46.5 percent.

* *

Strategic Oils Stockpile Review
by
Stanley A. Gazelle

During the late 1940's, under the provisions of The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of June 7, 1939, (as amended July 23, 1946), certain oils considered to be of vital importance for national defense were added to the Government stockpile. These oils were coconut oil, palm oil, castor oil, and sperm oil. Except for castor oil, these are imported commodities with no commercial production in the United States. In recent years, revised concepts of modern warfare and technological changes in industrial production methods have modified these objectives. For example, synthetic rubber production has been so altered that today less coconut oil is required. Similarly, the treating of steel with a tallow solution replaced the need for palm oil. As a consequence, under authority granted by Congress, it was decided to decrease or liquidate entirely the stockpile of these oils.

Since 1960 the GSA has been reducing the oil stockpile according to the following disposition schedule:

Schedule of Sale of Strategic Oils from the GSA Stockpile

Coconut oil			Castor oil			Palm oil		
Invitation bids offered every	Amounts offered		Invitation bids offered every	Amounts offered		Invitation bids offered every	Amounts offered	
	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.		Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.		Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
6 weeks*	10.0	14.0	60-120 days*	Not to exceed 30 mil. lbs. per year		6 months*	4.0	6.0

*The first sale of coconut oil occurred on Jan. 5, 1960, castor oil on Aug. 15, 1962, and palm oil on May 26, 1960.

Sales of Coconut Oil in 1962 Totaled 47 Million Pounds

In 1962, a total of 47 million pounds of coconut oil was sold by GSA (table 28). This is equal to about 6 percent of the 1962 domestic disappearance of 780 million pounds. As of March 15, 1963, total GSA dispositions were 198 million pounds, leaving 67 million remaining to be sold after that date. (See chart.) If future sales are made at the maximum disposition rate, the balance can be sold in a little over 6 months.

Approximately two-thirds of the coconut oil used in the United States goes into nonfood uses, with soap the principal single outlet. Coconut oil also is used in shortening and margarine manufacture and as an ingredient for other food products. Domestic disappearance in recent years has been slowly trending upward.

Palm Oil Dispositions Now 40 Percent Completed

In 1962, 5.6 million pounds of palm oil were sold, equivalent to about 9 percent of 1962 annual domestic disappearance of 60 million pounds. As of mid-March, GSA dispositions totaled 15 million pounds, leaving about 23 million pounds to be sold (table 28). If sales proceed at the maximum rate, the stockpile can be liquidated in about 2 years.

Palm oil is consumed in both food and nonfood products. In 1961 and 1962, about 45 percent of total disappearance went into edible uses, mostly as an ingredient for shortening. Nonfood uses include soap-making and use as a lubricating oil. Palm oil consumption today is only about one-fifth of its 1936-40 average of around 280 million pounds, although utilization for edible and inedible purposes was at about the same ratio as today.

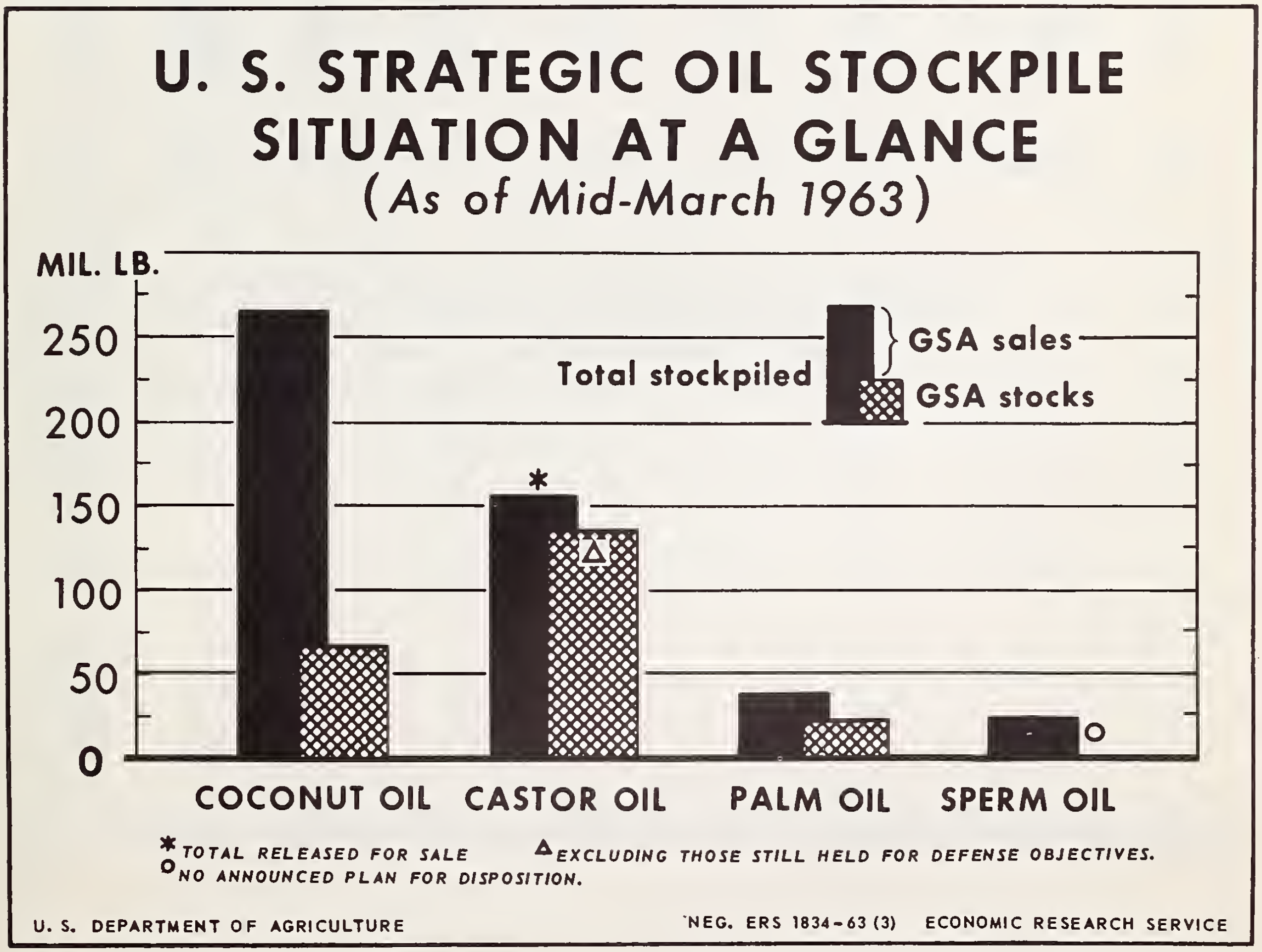

Table 28.--Strategic Oils: G.S.A. dispositions, by sales, 1960 to date

Number	Offerings		Sales			Cumulative sales		Remaining stocks
	Date of bid opening	Quantity	Quantity	Value: Total per sale	Value: Weighted average per pound 1/	Quantity	Value	
		Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 dollars	Cents	Million pounds	1,000 dollars	Million pounds
				Coconut Oil				
Orig. stockpile								265.0
	1960							
1	January 5	14.1	14.1	2,501	17.74	14.1	2,501	250.9
2	February 16	14.1	Bids rejected	---	---	14.1	2,501	250.9
3	March 29	14.0	5.8	974	16.71	19.9	3,475	245.1
4	May 10	14.0	7.9	1,159	14.62	27.9	4,634	237.1
5	June 21	14.1	Bids rejected	---	---	27.9	4,634	237.1
6	August 2	14.1	14.1	1,915	13.58	42.0	6,550	223.0
7	September 13	14.0	3.7	464	12.54	45.7	7,014	219.3
8	October 25	14.2	8.0	999	12.47	53.7	8,013	211.3
9	December 6	13.4	13.4	1,638	12.26	67.0	9,651	198.0
	1961							
10	January 17	13.3	Bids rejected	---	---	67.0	9,651	198.0
11	February 28	13.4	7.1	792	11.20	74.1	10,443	190.9
12	April 11	13.4	.9	100	11.04	75.0	10,544	190.0
13	May 23	13.4	10.4	1,183	11.42	85.4	11,726	179.6
14	July 5	13.5	9.5	1,024	10.80	94.9	12,750	170.1
15	August 15	13.4	7.2	783	10.91	102.0	13,533	163.0
16	September 26	13.4	7.2	768	10.68	109.2	14,301	155.8
17	November 7	14.1	10.1	1,119	11.07	119.3	15,420	145.7
18	December 19	14.1	7.0	766	10.90	126.4	16,186	138.6
	1962							
19	January 30	14.1	4.9	498	10.23	131.2	16,684	133.8
20	March 13	14.1	3.1	312	10.13	134.3	16,996	130.7
21	April 24	14.1	13.2	1,438	10.87	147.5	18,434	117.5
22	June 5	14.2	8.0	824	10.28	155.5	19,258	109.5
23	July 17	14.2	11.1	1,174	10.57	166.6	20,431	98.4
24	August 28	14.2	1.9	191	10.21	168.5	20,622	96.5
25	October 9	13.2	4.0	420	10.48	172.5	21,041	92.5
26	November 20	13.3	1.0	107	11.14	173.5	21,148	91.5
	1963							
27	January 2	13.3	13.3	1,561	11.71	186.8	22,709	78.2
28	February 12	14.1	11.0	1,173	10.63	197.8	23,882	67.2
				Palm Oil				
Orig. stockpile								37.7
	1960							
1	May 26	2.5	2.5	178	7.25	2.5	178	35.2
	1961							
2	January 4	5.4	No bids received	---	---	2.5	178	35.2
3	July 10	5.5	.9	67	7.12	3.4	245	34.3
	1962							
4	January 10	5.6	5.6	452	8.06	9.0	697	28.7
5	July 10	6.0	Bids rejected	---	---	9.0	697	28.7
	1963							
6	January 10	6.0	6.0	424	7.04	15.0	1,121	22.7
				Castor Oil				
Orig. stockpile 2/								155.7
	1962							
1	August 15	5.1	5.1	749	14.56	5.1	749	150.6
2	October 15	5.1	4.1	598	14.61	9.2	1,347	146.5
3	December 13	5.2	5.2	742	14.33	14.4	2,089	141.3
	1963							
4	February 13	5.2	5.2	738	14.28	19.6	2,827	136.1

1/ Each lot number weighted by individual sales. 2/ The original stockpile totaled 221.7 million pounds, of which 155.7 were released for sale.

Sale of Castor Oil Began in 1962; Sperm Oil Still Held

GSA stockpiled a total of 222 million pounds of castor oil. Authority has been given to dispose of 156 million pounds. Since August 1962, a total of 20 million pounds has been sold, leaving a balance of 136 million (table 28). Sales must not exceed 30 million pounds per year, which equals nearly one-fourth of annual domestic requirements of around 130 million pounds. At this maximum rate, the 136 million pounds can be liquidated in 4 years.

Castor oil is used mainly in the production of paints, varnishes, resins, and other products which require a drying-oil base. It competes with tung oil and linseed oil for this market. It also is used as a lubricating oil and in fatty acids processing. (See special article on Castorbeans, page 33).

The amount of sperm oil now in the national stockpile totals 23 million pounds. As of this date, no provision has been made for disposition.

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The issue dates for the Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, and November (Outlook issue). The May issue is scheduled for release on June 5.

Table 29.--PL 480, Title II (Famine and other emergency relief): Summary of supply and disposition of edible fats and oils, October 1, 1961-September 30, 1962 and October 1-December 31, 1962

Program supply and disposition	October 1, 1961-September 30, 1962				October 1-December 31, 1962			
	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening)	Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening)	Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Supply:								
Program carryin	1/ 95,000	---	---	1/ 95,000	2,204,600	573,120	3,780,671	6,558,391
Programmed-purchases		5,467,408	11,135,554	16,602,962	---	---	---	---
-Title III transfers	2,859,383	---	6,144,239	9,003,622	2,733,685	4,786,440	11,335,854	18,855,979
Total programmed	2,954,383	5,467,408	17,279,793	25,701,584	4,938,285	5,359,560	15,116,525	25,414,370
Scheduled delivery to port	654,783	4,894,288	13,499,122	19,048,193	2,237,650	4,786,440	12,400,487	19,424,577
Disposition:								
Exports	749,772	4,892,235	13,497,592	19,139,599	2,237,650	2,581,994	9,118,600	13,938,244
Programmed-no action	2,204,600	---	3,780,671	5,985,271	2,700,635	---	2,716,038	5,416,673
-warehoused	---	573,120	---	573,120	---	573,120	---	573,120
-delivered, not lifted	---	---	---	---	---	2,204,600	3,281,830	5,486,430
Adjustment 2/	+11	+2,053	+1,530	+3,594	---	-154	+57	-97
Total disposition	2,954,383	5,467,408	17,279,793	25,701,584	4,938,285	5,359,560	15,116,525	25,414,370

1/ Delivered to port, not lifted prior to September 30, 1961.
2/ The difference between quantities programmed and actual quantities exported.

Table 30.--PL 480, Title III (Foreign Donations): Summary of supply and disposition of edible fats and oils, October 1, 1961-September 30, 1962 and October 1-December 31, 1962

October 1, 1961-September 30,1962	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening)			Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total
	3 pounds	50 pounds	Total			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Supply:						
Purchase of September 7, 1961	19,764,848	19,764,050	39,528,898	16,697,719	---	56,226,617
Purchase of October 17, 1961	78,245,626	41,766,500	120,012,126	30,252,172	49,836,825	200,101,123
Purchase of December 20, 1961 1/	70,000,000	42,000,000	112,000,000	35,200,000	52,776,000	199,976,000
Total programmed	168,010,474	103,530,550	271,541,024	82,149,891	102,612,825	456,303,740
Scheduled delivery to port, Title III	83,796,260	65,045,450	148,841,710	51,626,786	63,152,502	263,620,998
Disposition:						
Transferred to Title II	39,683	615,100	654,783	---	3,465,868	4,120,651
Exports under Title III	82,358,888	65,045,450	147,404,338	50,030,994	62,266,771	259,702,103
Deliveries for domestic donations	8,450,000	848,000	9,298,000	---	---	9,298,000
Other	---	---	---	2/	2/572,700	2/572,700
Balance, September 30, 1962:						
Balance due from contractors	2,944,560	873,300	3,817,860	4,591,250	4,755,507	13,164,617
Delivered to port, not lifted	1,437,372	---	1,437,372	1,595,792	885,731	3,918,895
Warehoused	72,779,971	36,148,700	108,928,671	25,931,855	30,666,248	165,526,774
Total disposition	168,010,474	103,530,550	271,541,024	82,149,891	102,612,825	456,303,740
October 1-December 31, 1962 1/						
Balance, September 30, 1962	77,161,903	37,022,000	114,183,903	32,118,897	36,307,486	182,610,286
Scheduled delivery to port, Title III						
Disposition:						
Transferred to Title II	2,204,600	33,050	2,237,650	4,786,440	12,400,487	19,424,577
Exports under Title III	12,219,821	5,430,650	17,650,471	6,831,166	9,010,544	33,492,181
Deliveries for domestic donations	25,784,000	1,300,000	27,084,000	---	---	27,084,000
Balance, December 31:						
Delivered to port, not lifted	436,200	2,030,800	2,467,000	462,000	851,634	3,780,634
Warehoused	36,517,282	28,227,500	64,744,782	20,039,291	14,044,821	98,828,894
Total disposition	77,161,903	37,022,000	114,183,903	32,118,897	36,307,486	182,610,286

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Cottonseed and soybean oil destroyed by fire.

Table 31.--P. L. 480, Title II (Famine and other emergency relief): Estimated supply and disposition of edible fats and oils, January 1-March 31, 1963 1/

Program supply and disposition	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening)	Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Supply:				
Program carryin	2,700,635	2,777,720	5,997,868	11,476,223
Programmed-purchases	---	---	2,314,830	2,314,830
-Title III transfers	2,542,434	2/10,611,877	2/5,724,215	18,878,526
Total programmed	5,243,069	13,389,597	14,036,913	32,669,579
Scheduled delivery to port:	4,439,166	11,184,997	9,582,255	25,206,418
Disposition:				
Exports	4,431,228	13,389,597	12,864,085	30,684,910
Programmed-no action	803,903	---	1,172,828	1,976,731
-delivered, not lifted	7,938	---	---	7,938
Total disposition	5,243,069	13,389,597	14,036,913	32,669,579

1/ Based on programming through March 15, 1963.
2/ Approximately 16 million pounds programmed for cottonseed and/or soybean oils, as available from storage.

Table 32.--P. L. 480, Title III (Foreign donations): Estimated supply and disposition of edible fats and oils, January 1-March 31, 1963

Program supply and disposition	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening)			Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total
	3 pounds	50 pounds	Total			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Balance, December 31, 1962	36,953,482	30,258,300	67,211,782	20,501,291	14,896,455	102,609,528
Disposition:						
Transferred to Title II	4,439,166	---	4,439,166	10,611,877	7,267,425	22,318,468
Exports under Title III	5,464,701	6,685,300	12,150,001	8,970,569	7,107,340	28,227,910
Deliveries for domestic donations	15,766,000	858,750	16,624,750	---	---	16,624,750
Balance, March 31:						
Warehoused	11,283,615	22,714,250	33,997,865	918,845	521,690	35,438,400
Total disposition	36,953,482	30,258,300	67,211,782	20,501,291	14,896,455	102,609,528

Table 33.--P. L. 480, Title III (Foreign donations): Exports of edible fats and oils, October 1, 1961-March 31, 1962, monthly April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963

Month and Period	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (Shortening)			Cottonseed salad oil	Soybean salad oil	Total
	3 pounds	50 pounds	Total			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
October 1-December 31, 1961	21,354,424	23,360,600	44,715,024	14,557,988	9,620,452	68,893,464
January 1-March 31, 1962	38,647,764	23,317,550	61,965,314	20,354,355	24,842,157	107,161,826
October 1-March 31, 1961-62	60,002,188	46,678,150	106,680,338	34,912,343	34,462,609	176,055,290
April, 1962	3,483,324	5,033,850	8,517,174	2,096,969	4,336,294	14,952,457
May, 1962	5,700,408	4,427,750	10,128,158	4,390,942	3,512,095	18,031,195
June, 1962	1,394,784	2,788,400	4,183,184	1,426,224	5,508,512	11,117,920
July, 1962 1/	1,516,284	2,053,100	3,569,384	2,162,168	2,204,455	7,936,008
August, 1962 1/	4,634,532	2,334,650	6,969,182	3,678,537	6,530,186	17,177,905
September, 1962 1/	5,627,368	1,729,550	7,356,918	1,361,791	5,712,619	14,431,328
October 1-September 30, 1961-62	82,358,688	65,045,450	147,404,338	50,030,994	52,206,771	259,702,103
October 1962	5,963,712	903,150	6,866,862	3,377,439	3,176,339	13,420,638
November 1962	5,178,504	4,241,400	9,419,904	1,468,929	2,631,889	13,520,722
December 1962	1,077,605	286,100	1,363,705	1,984,798	3,202,318	6,550,821
January 1963	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
February 1963	3,148,373	6,610,300	9,758,673	6,530,414	2,212,080	18,501,107
March 1963 3/	2,310,328	75,000	2,391,328	2,440,155	4,895,260	9,726,743
October 1-March 31, 1962-63 3/	17,664,522	12,115,950	29,800,472	15,801,735	16,117,886	61,726,091

1/ Revised.
2/ If any, not available.
3/ Based on programming through March 15, 1963.

Table 34.--Food Fats and Oils: Exports under Public Law 480, Title III (Foreign Donations) October 1961-September 1962 (Final) and October-December 1962 (Preliminary)

Soybean Salad Oil

Country	Oct. 1961-Mar. 1962	Apr.-June 1962	July-Sept 1962	Total Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Total Oct.-Dec 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America								
British Honduras		40,009		40,009			43,890	43,890
Dominican Republic	227,073	121,737	683,483	1,032,293	125,017	228,782	119,981	473,780
El Salvador	136,012	62,000		198,012				
Quatemala	119,427			119,427				
Honduras		46,200	53,823	100,023				
Mexico		312,497		312,497				
Nicaragua	197,042	164,980	89,998	452,020		89,997		89,997
Panama		42,273	157,311	199,584		115,500		155,500
Total North America	679,554	789,696	984,615	2,453,865	125,017	434,279	163,871	723,167
South America:								
Bolivia		599,998	156,613	756.611				
Brazil	4,138,082	2,910,123	1,246,753	8,294,958		402,402	2,114,493	2,516,895
Chile	364,071	60,984	165,011	590,066			62,370	62,370
Colombia	790,552	159,991	275,198	1,225,741		210,018		210,018
Paraguay	77,015		88,519	165,534				
Peru	193,994	610,765	181,720	986,479		146,569		146,569
Uruguay	260,977	88,011		348,988				
Venezuela			56,595	56,595		342,019		342,019
Total South America	5,824,691	4,429,872	2,170,409	12,424,972		1,101,008	2,176,863	3,277,871
Europe								
Austria	22,985			22,985				
France	46,094		42,735	88,829				
Germany	54,008			54,008				
Greece	3,669,621		1,722,838	5,392,459	656,474			656,474
Italy	2,476,575	1,683,567	34,003	4,194,145	34,003			34,003
Malta	96,003			96,003			80,018	80,018
Poland	567,502	1,035,042		1,602,544	181,720	436,637		618,357
Portugal	125,987	185,031	400,000	711,018			157,634	157,634
Spain	3,156,500			3,156,500				
Trieste	30,030			30,030	64,000		46,061	110,061
Yugoslavia	613,351		5,036	618,387	4,990			4,990
Total Europe	10,858,656	2,903,640	2,204,612	15,966,908	941,187	436,637	283,713	1,661,537
Africa								
Algeria	1,291,104		2,825,500	4,116,604		469,700	488,982	958,682
Congo		85,047	428,274	513,321				
Egypt	410,410	7,947	235,096	653,453	1,386,271			1,386,271
French Somaliland	79,002	79,002		158,004				
Ghana	6,006	6,006		12,012				
Kenya			5,036	5,036				
Liberia	7,392	14,230	25,641	47,263				
Morocco	154,970	214,683	2,286,006	2,655,659	87,780			87,780
Senegal	109,032			109,032				
Sierra Leone		9,510	29,992	39,502				
Tanganyika			40,009	40,009		60,014		60,014
Tunisia	241,025			241,025				
Total Africa	2,298,941	416,425	5,875,554	8,590,920	1,474,051	529,714	488,982	2,492,747
Asia								
Br. Solomons		18,018		18,018				
Hong Kong	793,070		781,935	1,575,005	288,288		43,890	332,178
India	2,615,935	2,767,981		5,383,916				
Indonesia		48,002	43,890	91,892		29,845	15,015	44,860
Iran	31,585			31,585	40,887			40,887
Israel	1,115,115	277,354	1,425,547	2,818,016				
Japan	635,428		299,299	934,727	87,780	100,406		188,186
Jordan	25,040			25,040				
Korea	2,586,252	832,009		3,418,261				
Laos			50,543	50,543				
Macao	690,505			690,505				
Malaya		38,531		38,531				
Okinawa	422,961			422,961				
Pakistan	260,014	75,398		335,412	78,217			78,217
Philippines	155,093			155,093				
Singapore					140,910			140,910
Taiwan	4,469,770	279,972		4,749,742				
Turkey		80,003	9,240	89,243				
Vietnam	999,999	400,000	601,617	2,001,616				
Sarawak							29,984	29,984
Total Asia	14,800,767	4,817,268	3,212,071	22,830,106	636,082	130,251	88,889	855,222
Total World	34,462,609	13,356,901	14,447,261	62,266,771	3,176,337	2,631,889	3,202,318	9,010,544

continued-

Table 34.--Food fats and oils: Exports under Public Law 480, Title III (Foreign Donations) October 1961-September 1962 (Final) and October-December 1962 (Preliminary)

Cottonseed salad oil

Country	Oct. 1961-Mar. 1962	Apr.-June 1962	July-Sept. 1962	Total Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Total Oct.-Dec. 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:								
Dominican Republic	68,006		264,449	332,455		351,120		351,120
Quatemala	126,011			126,011				
Honduras		38,500	53,785	92,285	36,690	92,400		129,090
Mexico	150,011			150,011				
Nicaragua	18,989	40,009		58,998				
Panama	104,027	115,038		219,065	40,271			40,271
Total North America	467,044	193,547	318,234	978,825	76,961	443,520	---	520,481
South America:								
Bolivia	130,007			130,007				
Brazil	1,945,374	1,044,197	87,780	3,077,351		244,675		244,675
Chile	1,022,244			1,022,244				
Colombia	679,641	556,017	281,820	1,517,478		364,325		364,325
Paraguay	231,000		89,998	320,998				
Peru		261,723	218,411	480,134		53,438		53,438
Uruguay			44,275	44,275	41,927			41,927
Venezuela	493,000		257,103	750,103				
Total South America	4,501,266	1,861,937	979,387	7,342,590	41,927	662,438	---	704,365
Europe:								
Austria	10,010	15,015		25,025				
France	99,993	42,735	42,735	185,463	42,735			42,735
Germany	60,013	62,700		122,713				
Greece	2,962,738	3,003		2,965,741				
Italy	2,465,502	1,271,432		3,736,934				
Malta	114,022		81,543	195,565				
Poland	300,493	377,493		677,986	319,819	69,993		389,812
Portugal	145,992			145,992				
Spain	2,394,438			2,394,438				
Trieste	96,512			96,512				
Yugoslavia	1,132,269	5,036		1,137,305				
Total Europe	9,781,982	1,777,414	124,278	11,683,674	362,554	69,993	---	432,547
Africa:								
Algeria	927,064		3,853,403	4,780,467		255,833		255,833
Congo	83,992	24,994	163,340	272,326	55,478		376,576	432,054
Egypt	1,686,785		1,380,071	3,066,856	841,971			841,971
Ghana	6,006			6,006	6,191			6,191
Liberia	12,013		24,024	36,037	37,699			37,699
Morocco	968,037			968,037	129,014			129,014
Tunisia	186,509			186,509				
Sierra Leone					55,017			55,017
French Somaliland							81,543	81,543
Total Africa	3,870,406	24,994	5,420,838	9,316,238	1,125,370	255,833	458,119	1,839,322
Asia:								
British Solomons					35,980			35,980
British North Borneo					19,219			19,219
Hong Kong	1,176,151		175,560	1,351,711	959,343		1,231,461	2,190,804
India	5,080,615	2,448,129		7,528,744				
Indonesia			36,128	36,128	46,985			46,985
Iran	23,008	41,026		64,034				
Israel	1,178,025			1,178,025	281,011			281,011
Japan	446,015			446,015			131,116	131,116
Jordan	112,992			112,992				
Korea	2,702,340	860,014		3,562,354				
Laos							164,102	164,102
Macao	360,006			360,006	148,625	37,145		185,770
Malaya	65,003			65,003				
Okinawa	227,628			227,628				
Pakistan	861,716	60,014	75,537	997,267				
Philippines	1,307,006	449,018		1,756,024				
Sarawak	10,025	30,030		40,055				
Singapore	9,009	50,035		59,044				
Taiwan	2,633,100	59,983		2,693,083				
Turkey			72,534	72,534				
Vietnam	99,006	60,014		159,020	279,464			279,464
Total Asia	16,291,645	4,058,263	359,759	20,709,667	1,770,627	37,145	1,526,679	3,334,451
Total World	34,912,343	7,916,155	7,202,496	50,030,994	3,377,439	1,468,929	1,984,798	6,831,166

Table 34.--Food Fats and Oils: Exports under Public Law 480, Title III (Foreign Donations)
October 1961-September 1962 (Final) Oct.-Dec. 1962 (Preliminary)

Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils (Shortening)

Country	Oct. 1961-Mar. 1962	Apr.-June 1962	July-Sept. 1962	Total Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Total Oct.-Dec 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America								
British Honduras		136,028	64,000	200,028			60,200	60,200
Dominican Republic	449,996	265,536		715,532				
El Salvador	272,016	123,516		395,532				
Granada		2,016	2,088	4,104			2,000	2,000
Guatemala		104,004	69,364	173,368	3,000	104,328		107,328
Haiti	293,000	70,020	60,000	423,020		66,600		66,600
Honduras					5,340			5,340
Jamaica	212,888	389,552	393,260	995,700		270,270	120,960	391,230
Mexico	250,020	450,000		700,020				
Nicaragua	197,568	614,040	180,000	991,608		180,144		180,144
Turks and Caicos	9,000	2,232	2,232	13,464			2,160	2,160
Total North America	1,684,488	2,156,944	770,944	4,612,376	8,340	621,342	185,320	815,002
South America								
Bolivia	50,004	486,000	245,556	781,560		439,848	130,869	570,717
Chile	5,494,246	24,000		5,518,246		108,984		108,984
Colombia	5,438,460	1,671,000	2,121,462	9,230,922	407,588	2,149,950	111,000	2,668,538
Ecuador	1,084,000	125,000	125,000	1,334,000		127,000		127,000
Paraguay	308,016			308,016				
Peru	193,500			193,500				
Venezuela	475,040			475,040				
Total South America	13,043,266	2,306,000	2,492,018	17,841,284	407,588	2,825,782	241,869	3,475,239
Europe:								
Cyprus			90,000	90,000		94,000		94,000
Germany	285,000		36,000	321,000		125,340	3,420	128,760
Greece	6,746,852	396,012	338,400	7,481,264	375,640	90,000	79,788	545,428
Italy	9,288,050	8,071,628		17,359,678		146,772		146,772
Malta	118,008		79,992	198,000		80,028		80,028
Poland	8,117,012	2,169,400	1,507,460	11,793,872		254,350	254,350	508,700
Portugal	2,331,004	1,255,032	1,017,936	4,603,972	140,652	761,580		902,232
Trieste	472,032		188,244	660,276	259,596			259,596
Yugoslavia	6,902,404	37,000		6,939,404	120,852	240,000	12	360,864
Total Europe	34,260,362	11,929,072	3,258,032	49,447,466	896,740	1,792,070	337,570	3,026,380
Africa								
Algeria	180,000		3,806,712	3,986,712			569,196	569,196
Congo	843,012		312,300	1,155,312		607,104		607,104
Egypt	14,973,326	405,758	1,596,250	16,975,334	2,549,526	1,686,450		4,235,976
Ghana	72,760	26,028		98,788				
Malagasy		82,000	618,912	700,912	235,224			235,224
Morocco	1,299,960			1,299,960				
Tunisia	290,520			290,520				
Total Africa	17,659,578	513,786	6,334,174	24,507,538	2,784,750	2,293,554	569,196	5,647,500
Asia								
Hong Kong	1,458,488			1,458,488				
India	23,228,010	149,650		23,377,660				
Indonesia	95,200		60,000	155,200			29,750	29,750
Iran	1,949,136	1,889,244	926,712	4,765,092	1,046,880	831,600		1,878,480
Israel		10,008		10,008				
Japan	955,056		110,000	1,065,056				
Jordan	50,004	19,008		69,012		19,008		19,008
Korea	2,078,892	725,000		2,803,892				
Macao	84,528			84,528				
Malaya	597,204	290,016		887,220				
Okinawa	718,416	180,756	1,750,212	2,649,384	180,000			180,000
Pakistan	1,200,836	225,396	150,012	1,576,244	1,234,080	433,116		1,667,196
Philippines	1,184,004	896,544	694,368	2,774,916	122,508	211,500		334,008
Sarawak	29,016			29,016				
Singapore	28,512	80,028	80,028	188,568				
Ryukus		200,016		200,016				
Taiwan	3,754,854			3,754,854				
Turkey	420,492	709,524	992,504	2,122,520	185,976	391,932		577,908
Vietnam	2,199,996	547,524	276,480	3,024,000				
Total Asia	40,032,644	5,922,714	5,040,316	50,995,674	2,769,444	1,887,156	29,750	4,686,350
Total World	106,680,338	22,828,516	17,895,484	147,404,338	6,866,862	9,419,904	1,363,705	17,650,471

Table 35--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, calendar years, 1959-62

Item	Production 1/							Stocks			
	Average			Calendar years				December 31			
	1937-41	1946-50	1951-55	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS											
Food fats and oils											
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,301.8	1,327.0	1,334.4	1,372.9	1,484.0	1,541.8	31.0	76.8	224.8	318.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,027.4	2,374.8	2,609.0	2,419.0	2,384.0	2,361.0	123.7	93.5	110.1	128.4
Beef fats	213.4	157.9	223.5	331.8	359.0	439.7	434.9	23.2	26.4	24.7	33.0
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,487.1	3,925.3	4,275.2	4,150.9	4,307.7	4,337.7	177.9	196.7	359.6	480.1
Corn oil	155.2	224.0	249.1	321.3	330.1	335.8	365.3	27.0	33.2	30.7	44.4
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,387.3	1,762.7	1,687.2	1,816.4	1,793.8	1,937.9	453.6	427.0	392.0	529.9
Peanut oil	87.2	146.2	86.4	98.4	81.2	97.4	64.2	11.3	13.6	7.2	12.0
Soybean oil	418.8	1,707.1	2,534.2	4,343.6	4,392.2	4,442.3	4,888.8	507.4	469.5	859.6	718.1
Total edible vegetable oils	2,133.1	3,464.6	4,632.4	6,450.5	6,619.9	6,669.3	7,256.2	999.3	943.3	1,289.5	1,304.4
Soap fats and oils											
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,005.0	2,581.7	3,264.3	3,507.2	3,644.7	3,389.7	325.3	304.8	408.5	396.7
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.1	26.5	23.0	14.3
Fish oil	201.9	136.4	153.4	192.3	214.7	266.1	250.6	66.0	84.3	132.9	182.4
Marine mammal oil	35.9	.6	.1	2.3	5/	5/	5/	47.7	5/	5/	5/
Coconut oil	298.4	562.4	447.2	446.6	495.1	498.8	439.0	61.1	6/338.6	6/319.3	6/242.8
Total soap fats	1,703.4	2,704.4	3,182.4	3,905.5	4,217.0	4,409.6	4,079.3	510.2	754.2	883.7	836.2
Other industrial oils and fats											
Cod oil and fish-liver oil	5.4	5.4	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	90.4	83.0	47.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	76.4	52.9	30.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	172.2	141.3	79.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Drying oils											
Safflower seed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	66.3	---	---	---	50.6
Castor oil, dehydrated	---	37.3	18.7	---	---	---	---	7/35.4	7/25.3	7/35.1	7/37.8
Linseed oil	628.8	651.1	615.4	486.7	367.8	426.3	382.1	149.7	96.9	128.4	123.4
Tall oil	29.6	238.1	394.2	793.6	789.0	826.3	877.2	146.2	88.0	106.6	119.8
Tung oil	1.3	17.3	24.4	40.6	29.9	16.0	30.3	39.1	30.7	11.8	17.4
Total drying oils	659.7	943.8	1,052.7	1,320.9	1,186.7	1,268.6	1,355.9	370.4	240.9	281.9	349.0
Grand total 8/ 9/	7,885.6	10,741.2	12,872.5	15,952.2	16,174.5	16,655.2	17,029.1	2,057.8	2,135.1	2,814.7	2,969.7
From domestic materials	7,496.8	10,058.5	12,359.0	15,505.6	15,679.4	16,156.4	16,590.1				
From imported materials	388.8	682.7	513.5	446.6	495.1	498.8	439.0				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS											
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	1,808.3	1,914.6	2,123.7	2,533.8	53.1	59.8	199.9	274.4
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	1,422.4	1,492.6	1,725.1	2,252.4	2,313.1	2,456.2	2,686.1	115.0	120.3	123.0	167.9
Margarine	354.3	805.1	1,263.3	1,611.4	1,695.2	1,723.7	1,725.9	34.0	32.6	32.8	39.3
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	---	---	76.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fatty acids	---	533.8	527.6	681.0	707.6	706.0	784.6	78.3	96.5	71.0	83.2

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture. Excludes butter oil stocks.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1959 totaled 2,308.8; 1960 totaled 2,127.1; 1961 totaled 2,118.0; and 1962 totaled 2,103.8 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Beginning 1960, included in fish oil.

6/ Includes GSA stockpile.

7/ Beginning 1959, includes all grades.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1937-41 averaged 1,149 million pounds; 1946-50 averaged 672 million pounds; 1951-55 averaged 441 million pounds; 1959 totaled 247; 1960 totaled 206; 1961 totaled 185; 1962 totaled 180 million pounds.

Table 36.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1957-62*

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Total 1/						
1957	4,064	6,484	10,549	694	900	2,841	5,211	8,052	1,019	1,576	2,595
1958	4,345	7,387	11,732	683	1,055	2,884	5,416	8,300	1,070	2,254	3,324
1959	4,791	7,689	12,481	734	1,276	2,870	5,586	8,456	1,368	2,512	3,880
1960	4,823	7,533	12,356	831	1,221	2,989	5,723	8,713	1,430	1,738	3,168
1961	5,065	8,228	13,293	1,253	1,774	3,061	5,845	8,906	1,465	2,614	4,079
1962	5,160			1,507	1,867	3,409			1,375		
					Butter (actual weight), except farm						
1957	418	982	1,400	145	86	475	891	1,365	4	32	36
1958	407	926	1,332	146	64	486	882	1,368	4	15	19
1959	410	959	1,369	93	34	457	850	1,307	14	8	22
1960	416	1,018	1,434	136	76	474	850	1,324	3	6	9
1961	490	1,069	1,560	238	239	488	843	1,331	4	17	21
1962	459			6/449	6/311	572			27		
					Lard, except farm						
1957	860	1,386	2,246	69	101	655	1,153	1,808	173	288	461
1958	874	1,640	2,514	46	109	634	1,225	1,858	177	431	608
1959	980	1,576	2,556	93	136	672	1,168	1,840	265	451	716
1960	811	1,534	2,345	92	114	587	1,239	1,825	202	310	513
1961	853	1,494	2,347	100	102	677	1,188	1,865	174	334	508
1962	873			73	148	673			125		
					Beef fats 2/						
1957	104	221	324	17	25	91	217	308	4	9	14
1958	122	222	343	21	31	108	217	326	3	15	18
1959	110	236	347	22	27	96	223	319	9	14	23
1960	124	294	418	27	25	122	290	411	5	5	10
1961	151	293	444	25	26	147	291	438	3	7	10
1962	142			21	38	123			3		
					Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/						
1957	2,683	3,896	6,579	463	688	1,649	3,008	4,657	809	1,189	1,998
1958	2,943	4,599	7,542	470	851	1,695	3,170	4,865	846	1,715	2,561
1959	3,291	4,918	8,209	527	1,080	1,674	3,404	5,078	1,051	1,980	3,031
1960	3,472	4,686	8,158	576	1,005	1,836	3,399	5,234	1,191	1,363	2,554
1961	3,570	5,372	8,942	890	1,407	1,773	3,576	5,349	1,260	2,202	3,463
1962	3,685			964	1,370	2,065			1,197		

Continued -

Table 36.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1957-62*

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1957	785	636	1,420	146	281	503	692	1,195	146	104	250
1958	814	775	1,589	154	424	476	672	1,147	70	336	406
1959	938	894	1,832	190	476	434	866	1,299	219	287	506
1960	937	849	1,786	217	434	574	887	1,461	146	225	371
1961	942	1,010	1,952	170	434	470	883	1,353	208	265	473
1962	940			296	598	526			112		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1957	1,758	2,980	4,738	286	376	1,007	2,044	3,051	661	1,082	1,743
1958	1,969	3,491	5,460	281	380	1,095	2,209	3,304	775	1,364	2,139
1959	2,198	3,692	5,891	298	565	1,106	2,269	3,376	825	1,680	2,505
1960	2,367	3,484	5,850	308	521	1,117	2,212	3,329	1,037	1,115	2,1522
1961	2,463	4,011	6,475	677	929	1,158	2,398	3,556	1,052	1,937	2,989
1962	2,578			607	708	1,391			1,085		
	Corn oil										
1957	95	203	298	16	13	97	192	289	---	---	---
1958	104	222	325	25	30	98	228	327	---	---	---
1959	111	233	344	24	27	107	221	329	---	---	---
1960	114	238	352	39	33	120	238	358	---	---	---
1961	121	265	386	33	36	118	252	370	---	---	---
1962	129			49	49	129			---		
	Peanut oil 4/										
1957	28	40	68	12	14	24	44	68	2	4	5
1958	38	74	112	7	17	26	61	87	1	15	16
1959	31	61	92	15	12	27	48	74	7	13	20
1960	39	75	114	12	18	24	62	86	9	22	31
1961	26	46	73	9	8	27	43	70	5/	1	1
1962	23			11	14	19			5/		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine. 3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut and edible olive oils. 4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage stocks. *Exports for 1960, 1961 and 1962 includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils not reported by Census.

Table 37.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1957-62

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Inedible tallow and grease						
1957	1,034	1,862	2,896	239	278	625	1,174	1,799	371	736	1,107
1958	1,091	2,123	3,214	230	294	617	1,190	1,808	410	901	1,311
1959	1,176	2,364	3,540	327	325	585	1,221	1,806	593	1,125	1,718
1960	1,161	2,400	3,561	343	347	602	1,143	1,745	555	1,215	1,769
1961	1,203	2,303	3,507	389	410	608	1,215	1,823	575	1,135	1,710
1962	1,122			365	475	598			413		
					Coconut oil 1/						
1957	238	419	656	57	68	221	422	644	5	4	9
1958	200	423	623	60	59	199	433	632	2	5	8
1959	215	422	637	2/308	2/313	208	407	615	3	6	8
1960	249	408	657	2/323	2/358	213	463	675	1	2	4
1961	249	406	656	2/301	2/308	242	507	749	1	1	2
1962	322			2/206	2/240	287			3/		
					Fish and marine oil 1/						
1957	48	182	230	80	70	41	56	96	18	43	61
1958	56	185	241	153	110	47	60	106	53	99	152
1959	53	184	237	136	104	43	69	112	43	109	152
1960	60	264	323	110	84	37	84	121	48	84	132
1961	64	239	303	180	126	89	102	191	29	101	130
1962	84			162	166	53			27		
					Tall oil						
1957	216	463	679	106	111	193	438	630	18	21	39
1958	241	529	769	116	133	211	507	717	13	14	27
1959	268	546	814	141	145	254	542	795	10	37	47
1960	240	554	794	113	86	249	520	770	17	22	40
1961	279	600	879	97	112	257	566	823	7	19	26
1962	290			127	128	282			8		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
					Linseed oil						
1957	363	172	535	99	128	253	182	435	81	6	87
1958	295	153	448	112	150	255	200	455	1	7	8
1959	325	140	465	97	164	256	162	418	2	53	55
1960	224	175	399	90	104	204	166	370	4	19	24
1961	251	140	391	94	135	210	169	378	1	1	2
1962	248			105	131	214			8		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Includes G.S.A. Stockpile.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 38.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1960-61													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	368	456	384	569	445	45	2,107	183	215	688	1,086	3,193
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.5	.2	11.6	1.0	1.2	3.8	6.0	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	355	458	317	618	443	87	2,121	213	136	633	982	3,104
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.4	.5	11.7	1.2	.7	3.5	5.4	17.1
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	333	396	365	542	515	---	1,972	242	223	650	1,115	3,088
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	---	10.8	1.3	1.2	3.6	6.1	16.9
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	322	404	333	571	512	91	2,090	210	241	587	1,038	3,128
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.8	.5	11.4	1.1	1.3	3.2	5.7	17.1
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,378	1,714	1,398	2,300	1,915	189	8,291	849	815	2,558	4,222	12,512
Per person	Lb.	7.6	9.4	7.7	12.6	10.5	1.0	45.5	4.7	4.5	14.0	23.2	68.7
1961-62													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	370	457	384	631	448	---	2,119	173	258	702	1,132	3,251
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4	---	11.5	.9	1.4	3.8	6.1	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	357	435	355	564	538	32	2,126	216	162	682	1,060	3,164
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.9	.2	11.5	1.2	.9	3.7	5.7	17.2
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	349	395	313	588	642	---	2,142	220	243	695	1,158	3,300
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.1	1.7	3.2	3.5	---	11.5	1.2	1.3	3.7	6.2	17.8
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	302	405	289	649	632	---	2,141	205	277	646	1,128	3,269
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.5	3.4	---	11.5	1.1	1.5	3.5	6.1	17.6
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,377	1,692	1,342	2,433	2,260	32	8,506	814	940	2,724	4,478	12,984
Per person	Lb.	7.4	9.1	7.2	13.1	12.2	.2	45.9	4.4	5.1	14.7	24.2	70.1
1962-63 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	375	476	382	701	523	67	2,360	142	194	729	1,065	3,426
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.8	.4	12.6	.8	1.0	3.9	5.7	18.3
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 39.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-January		1962			1963	1962			1963
	1961-62	1962-63	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	490.3	458.9	144.2	105.3	116.4	130.5	239.0	344.8	318.7	310.9
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	853.0	873.0	210.0	223.0	210.0	216.0	101.6	93.3	128.4	148.2
Beef fats	150.9	142.4	37.8	35.0	32.8	38.5	25.9	24.1	33.0	37.7
Total edible animal fats	1,494.2	1,474.3	392.0	363.3	359.2	385.0	366.5	462.2	480.1	496.8
Corn oil	112.6	119.8	28.4	30.3	26.3	31.0	36.2	50.5	44.4	49.3
Cottonseed oil	941.3	939.0	219.1	255.4	211.4	228.3	434.2	460.8	529.9	598.1
Peanut oil	23.6	21.9	7.2	5.0	5.4	8.4	7.9	11.1	12.0	14.3
Soybean oil	1,674.9	1,787.5	442.4	452.3	450.4	456.2	933.3	629.8	718.1	708.4
Total edible vegetable oils	2,752.4	2,868.2	697.1	743.0	693.5	723.9	1,411.6	1,152.2	1,304.4	1,370.1
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,203.3	1,121.9	278.5	280.5	254.3	314.0	410.1	396.8	396.7	475.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	15.7	14.3	15.6
Fish and marine oil	38.8	48.4	.7	7.9	.6	.4	125.6	178.2	182.4	165.6
Coconut oil 5/	166.0	166.1	38.0	43.1	40.0	38.7	307.5	219.6	242.8	240.5
Total soap fats	1,408.1	1,336.4	317.2	331.5	294.9	353.1	867.8	810.3	836.2	896.7
Drying oils										
Safflower seed oil	---	15.2	---	---	---	---	---	49.2	50.6	51.1
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	42.1	38.0	37.8	35.0
Linseed oil	138.9	161.8	33.3	39.9	33.8	39.1	134.9	116.6	123.4	130.9
Tall oil	279.2	290.5	69.5	72.2	60.0	82.7	112.2	115.9	119.8	127.7
Tung oil	16.0	7.4	6.3	2.0	2.4	---	16.2	13.7	17.4	16.8
Total drying oils	434.1	471.9	109.1	114.1	96.2	121.8	305.4	333.4	349.0	361.5
Grand total 6/ 7/	6,088.8	6,150.9	1,515.3	1,552.0	1,443.8	1,583.8	2,951.3	2,758.1	2,969.7	3,125.1
From domestic materials	5,922.8	5,984.8	1,477.3	1,508.9	1,403.8	1,545.1				
From imported materials	166.0	166.1	38.0	43.1	40.0	38.7				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	722.3	751.5	181.2	189.0	194.7	176.6	215.6	248.6	274.4	325.0
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	914.2	904.1	221.3	241.6	197.9	211.2	125.0	182.1	167.9	180.7
Margarine	611.9	651.9	159.8	155.9	157.0	173.9	38.3	40.3	39.3	49.0
Fatty acids	252.9	262.8	65.0	64.9	63.6	64.3	69.4	77.5	83.2	85.4

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture. Excludes butter oil stocks.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1961-62 totaled 759.8 million pounds; October-January 1962-63 totaled 782.3 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 95 million pounds in October-January 1961-62; 93 million pounds in October-January 1962-63.

Table 40.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Jan.		1962		1963	Oct.-Jan.		1962		1963
	1961-62	1962-63	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1961-62	1962-63	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	1.8	1.7	.1	.1	1.5	2.5	5.4	1.5	2.6	.5
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	150.8	105.3	49.4	15.9	19.1
Beef fats	.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.0	2.7	.7	.9	.3
Total, edible animal fats	1.9	1.7	.1	.1	1.5	156.3	113.4	51.6	19.4	19.9
Corn oil	8.5	8.9	1.6	1.6	3.4	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	166.3	100.2	43.4	31.5	17.3
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.9	1.2	.6	.3	.1
Olive oil, edible	17.7	16.3	4.7	5.3	1.7	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	2.4	.7	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	172.0	272.1	75.1	93.4	49.4*
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	788.5	790.0	297.1	205.8	40.7
Other vegetable oils	2.4	2.7	.8	.7	.5	1.8	2.0	1.1	.5	.1
Total, edible vegetable oils	31.0	28.6	7.1	7.6	5.6	1,129.6	1,165.5	417.3	331.5	107.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.6	.5	.2	---	.3	503.6	351.4	98.2	92.4	61.3
Greases	2/	2/	---	2/	---	71.6	62.1	17.8	22.0	12.9
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	1.3	2.2	2/	.5	.4	27.6	26.5	.2	.2	.1
Marine mammal oils	23.8	33.0	27.6	3.9	1.5	1.1	.8	2/	.7	2/
Olive oil, inedible	.1	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	19.6	10.5	2.5	.6	4.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	45.4	46.3	30.4	5.0	6.4	603.9	440.8	116.2	115.3	74.3
Coconut oil	83.4	156.2	31.3	41.4	45.3	.8	.5	.1	.2	.1
Copra (64 percent)	159.6	168.5	50.8	33.9	18.3	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	37.1	31.8	11.8	7.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	280.1	356.5	93.9	83.1	69.4	.8	.5	.1	.2	.1
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	2/	---	---	2/	2.2	51.2	21.2	1.4	---
Linseed oil	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	.6	7.7	.1	5.0	2.4
Oiticica oil	1.8	2.9	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	8.2	2.2	2.3	1.7
Tung oil	6.4	8.1	4.2	2.4	.6	4.1	.5	.1	.1	.1
Total	8.2	11.0	4.6	2.4	.6	13.9	67.6	23.6	8.8	4.2
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.5	3.5	1.4	.7	.9	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	47.8	30.8	11.7	9.5	.6	.6	.3	2/	2/	2/
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	3.9	1.5	.5	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	4.9	5.6	1.6	.9	2.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	2.0	3.5	.7	1.0	1.7	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.4	1.3	.4	.4	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	5.8	2.0	.6	1.5
Total	64.5	46.2	16.3	12.6	5.7	5.5	6.4	2.1	.9	1.5
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.8	.7	.1	.3	.1
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	5.8	.8	.9	2.2
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	7.9	7.3	1.8	2.1	1.8
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.9	.9	.3	.2	.2
Soap (fat content)	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1	3.9	2.8	.7	.8	.6
Fatty acids	1.1	.8	.2	.1	.2	14.7	13.4	4.5	3.4	2.0
Total	1.7	1.3	.4	.2	.3	33.2	30.9	8.2	7.7	6.9
Grand total 3/	432.8	491.5	152.7	110.9	89.5	1,943.2	1,825.3	619.0	483.7	214.7

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

* Includes 33 million pounds exported to Spain, which was returned to the United States.

Table 41.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	February 1961	February 1962	1962 December	1963 January	1963 February
	1957-59=100				
All fats and oils	104	94	87	87	88
All fats and oils, except butter	103	87	78	78	80
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	104	94	89	88	89
Vegetable oils, domestic	108	98	80	82	84
Vegetable oils, foreign	92	82	92	93	90
Grouped by use:					
Butter	103	103	98	98	98
Butter, seasonally adjusted	101	100	90	96	96
Lard	117	84	77	76	78
Food fats other than butter	110	90	79	79	81
Food fats other than butter and lard	106	93	79	81	82
All edible fats and oils	107	97	90	90	91
Soap fats	88	74	70	69	70
Drying oils	106	109	100	102	102
Other industrial	91	76	74	74	74
All industrial	93	82	78	77	78
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	106	94	79	81	82
Refined	103	107	90	88	89
End products	99	103	92	92	92
Margarine	98	102	93	93	93

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 42.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February 1961	February 1962	1962 December	1963 January	1963 February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	---	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	167.88	146.12	165.00	168.25	161.88
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	44.70	51.50	47.60	48.20	48.50
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.02	3.53	3.00	3.06	3.10
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.61	3.18	2.72	2.75	2.79
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	17.38	18.75	17.75	17.88	17.88
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.80	12.10	11.50	11.20	11.20
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.76	2.47	2.53	2.64	2.69
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.66	2.40	2.45	2.55	2.59
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.48	2.32	2.35	2.41	2.50
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	63.00	76.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	52.25 2	59.00	68.80	68.60	68.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	63.10	68.00	75.90	77.30	76.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	57.20	66.30	73.30	74.60	74.80
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	56.35	69.80	71.30	72.30	67.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	74.25	88.90	88.60	89.10	86.10
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	54.00	64.20	71.30	70.90	69.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	65.25	61.40	74.70	75.80	76.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	61.50	57.60	70.50	71.90	73.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.20	67.90	77.90	80.20	81.20
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	61.60	60.90	72.20	73.00	74.90
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San. Fran	Short ton	36.50	30.00	35.00	40.00	40.00

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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